Decatur Weekly Republican.

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HALL WILL RESIGN

His Position as Pastor of the First Christian Church of This City on July 31.

HE WILL ACCEPT THE PLACE AGAIN

If the Congregation Sees Fit to Extend a Call to Him—Rev. Hall Says He Will Remain in Decatur and Expects to Make His Home Here.

From the Daily of Monday

Rev. George F. Hall will resign his position as pastor of the First Christian church of this city next Friday, the time set by the committee of ministers who adjusted the trouble between the two factions of the church. Mr. Hall says, however that if the position of pastor of the church is offered to him again he will accept it. "What I am Going to Do," was the subject announced for the Sunday morning sermon and quite a good sized congregation gathered to hear what the pastor had to say.

After the regular morning service Rev. Hall said that he would tell the congregation what he intended to do. He said that under ordinary circumstances he would feel that he ought to apologize for announcing such a subject, but as things were now he didn't think that was necessary. He began by quoting Paul as having said that he was going to do as he chose when asked a question as to what his intentions were. Mr. Hall said that he was going to do just as he chose. Continuing with his discourse he spoke substantially as follows: "For some time it has been generally known that there was trouble existing in the church on account of misunderstandings and misrepresentations. Everyone has been anxious to hear what I am going to do, as I have figured largely in the affairs that have taken place. I feel more like weeping than any thing else when I think of the present condition of the church. If I had preached this sermon before I took my vacation when I was not feeling well, I might have cut and slashed but now when I feel better than I have for ten years I want to weep and ask God to pity the church. When I think of the 315 new members that were taken in and the work that was done the first year I think that if things had gone well the work might have continued and a new church building have been partly erected by this time. But instead my work has been crippled and at present is almost murdered. We have suffered greatly in the eyes of the people I don't say that I or my people were entirely to blame but the other side are principally to blame for what has happened.

"I am a preacher that has never been ruled by any man or set of men and never will be as long as I keep my right mind. The only thing by which I am ruled is the majority of the church. I want to respect gray hairs, but I don't like people who show a lack of development and desire to keep pace with the times. There were members of the official board of the church who had simply outlived their usefulness. The committee of ministers settled the trouble existing in the church. It was a grand good committee but the members were a little previous. They were in too much of a hurry and should have taken more time. I have no other objections to make against them." At this point in his talk Mr. Hall produced a copy of the decision of the arbitration committee and read portions of it. The committee decided that the congregation was supreme and Mr Hall said that he had always claimed that was true. That one point was the bone of contention and it has now been settled forever.

Mr Hall then read the portion of the decision which referred to him, stating that he must resign on or before July 31. In regard to this the minister said: "I have always tried to be an honest man. My honesty has never been questioned or disproved. I signed with the members of the official board articles agreeing to stand by the decision of the committee and as an honest man and Christian gentleman I intend to abide by it. So on the date fixed, July 31, my term as pastor of this church will expire for the present. Some of my friends want me to stay but I mean to be fair and square and stand by the agreement. I am glad to say that myself nor any of my friends have broken one provision of that decision. In reference to my future you may want to know. I intend to remain right here in Decatur at my home on Eldorado street. I expect to do some lecturing and I will also have an opportunity to do some neglected literary work. If the congregation of this church see fit I will occupy the pulpit at times. In fact you will probably see me here a great deal of the time. I also expect to attend solemn here, marry a couple occasionally and preach at funerals, and do my best for the good of God, country and friends. I intend to use my utmost influence, and that is considerable I think, to see that no man is elected to the new official board who is not in harmony with the spirit of the church. The way in which some people make a fuss about a little church office is ridiculous. We have had enough of the office seeker spirit. The trouble in the church began when the board said that we should not hold a camp meeting and I held it. They said Hall must go but I don't go till I get ready. The newspapers said I was hunting a new place in the west but that is not so. I don't want a job in the west. I want to stay right here in Decatur because this is the hub, the center of everything. I expect to make this my home and take a hand in everything that goes on for the good of the people.

"If the official board of this church should see fit to call me as pastor I will accept. It must be in five month's time from now. By next May we will be laying the corner stone of that new church of which I have spoken so much and we will have a congregation of 2000 persons. We have no place for demagogues or popes. I hope that we will not have any card players, money extorters or license voters in the church. The cause of the trouble was fighting sin in the church. When I preached against sin outside of the church I was a good fellow, but when I turned my guns on the sinners in the church they wanted me to go. One reason why I feel that I ought to stay here is that I have brought a large number of children and young people in the church and I feel that I owe them something. I want to see that the young people of the 578 new members I have brought into the church have some voice in the church as well as the old people. I don't propose that ring rule and popery will make these young people dissatisfied but I intend to stand by them.

"I could go many other places but I want to stay in Decatur. I came to the city to build up a big church and I don't want it put down as a failure but intend that it shall be a success. I haven't any fear for the future. My friends must be careful that they are not stampeded by the opposition. They must not believe the lies which will be scattered out about me. If I had a hundred lives to live I would always be a preacher. I sold have large financial returns and fame in other walks of life but I prefer to be a preacher. I now leave the matter to you and when the smoke of the battle has cleared away I think that you will see that my action has been wise." The congregation applauded several times while Mr. Hall was speaking.

THE COMING JOINT DEBATE.

Terms of the Agreement Reached by the Committees Saturday Evening.

The committees appointed to meet and agree upon the rules for the series of debates on the money question between I. R. Mills and W. F. Calhoun, representing the sound money side, and W. E. Nelson and A. F. Smith, champions of the free silver side, finished their work Saturday evening.

Below is the document drawn up by the gentlemen and signed by them:

The Dates and Rules

The rules and regulations to govern the public debate upon the financial issue, as presented in the political campaign, between W. E. Nelson and A. F. Smith upon the one side, and I. R. Mills and W. F. Calhoun upon the other.

1. The statement of the proposition to be debated:

That the best interests of the American people demand the adoption of the principles embodied in that part and portion of the Democratic national platform contained in the words following:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract," as opposed to that portion of the platform of the Republican party contained in the following words: "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved."

2. There are to be three sessions of the debate at the Christian tabernacle in Decatur, the first session to take place on the evening of the 5th day of August, 1896; the second session to take place on the evening of the 6th day of August, 1896, and the third session to take place upon the evening of the 7th day of August, 1896. Upon the first meeting the Democratic speaker shall open, occupying his entire time, to be followed by a Republican speaker for his entire time, which shall close the first session. At the second meeting the Republican speaker shall open, using his entire time, to be followed by the last Democratic speaker, who shall use his entire time. At the third session all four speakers shall participate, each using thirty minutes in the discussion, the Democratic speakers having the right to open and close the discussion at said third session. At the first two sessions the speakers shall each be allowed one hour and fifteen minutes in which to speak. At the third session each speaker to be allowed thirty minutes.

3. That the Democratic speakers shall select a chairman to preside over the meeting while they are speaking, and the Republican speakers to select a chairman to preside while they are speaking.

4. That the expenses of all meetings shall be paid, share and share alike, by the Democratic and Republican county central committees.

5. That no political club or organization shall attend these meetings or any of them in a body.

6. If either speaker shall at the time of any meeting be physically unable to debate he may select any person in Macon county to take his place and use his time at such place or places.

7. That following the debates in Decatur there shall be held debates between the same parties above named under the same terms and conditions as herein expressed at the following places and at the times herein named: Maroa, August 10; Macon, August 11; Niantic, August 14; Blue Mound, August 15; Argenta, August 17; Mt. Zion, August 18, 1896. At all places meetings to be held at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m.; that all meetings outside of the city the Democrats shall open and close the debate at Maroa; at Macon the Republicans shall open, and so alternate until the series of debates have been closed. The time shall be two and one-half hours for speaking, to be divided equally between the parties, at all of which meetings the speakers shall select a moderator. (Signed)

I. A. Buckingham, Edward P. Vail,
S. S. Jack, William H. Starr,
C. C. Leforgee, M. F. Kanan.

DEATH OF JOHN FREEMAN.

An Old Citizen of Shelby County Passes Away in Decatur.

From the Daily of Monday.

John Freeman, of Mowequa, brother of James Freeman of Decatur, and B. S. Freeman, of Boston, Mass., died at the home of his son, John B. Freeman, 762 West Macon street, aged 65 years, at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon.

The deceased had been afflicted with paresis for eight months, and nearly all of that time he has been in Decatur at the home of his son, and occasionally at the home of his daughter, Mrs. O. F. Spalding at Champaign.

Mr. Freeman was the owner of Paradise farm near Mowequa and leaves a widow and two children. He had traveled extensively in his life time, and was one of the best informed men on general topics in Central Illinois. He was an honorable, upright citizen whose loss will be felt. For a time he was associated with his brother in the boot and shoe business in Decatur. As yet arrangements for the funeral have not been fixed.

The funeral of the late John Freeman will be held Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of John B. Freeman, 751 West Macon street. The deceased was born in Boston January 14, 1831. He came to Hillsboro, Ill., in 1841, and was attending Shurtleff college in 1849 when news came that gold had been discovered in California. He went with a party of men from Montgomery county overland, driving an ox team. He was three years in the mines about Mariposa county, Cal., and San Joaquin. He was with the first party of white men that went into the Yosemite Valley.

From California Mr. Freeman went to Boston. He returned to Mowequa in 1856 and opened the farm, Paradise, of 240 acres, which he possessed at the time of his death.

Mr Freeman leaves a widow, Ellen W. Freeman, a daughter, Mrs. Alice Spaulding of Champaign, and one son, John B. Freeman, of this city. He leaves two brothers, Ben F. of Boston and James Freeman, of Decatur, and one sister, Mrs. Anna F. Watson, of Oakland, Cal. He was the first supervisor of Mowequa township and at one time was chairman of the Shelby county board of supervisors. He was a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor

A Dastardly Outrage.

Macon Record: The citizens of Macon were the witnesses of a scene Friday evening that they do not want to see repeated in this city again or somebody will get hurt. Thomas Atterberry has been in the habit of collecting his eldest daughter's wages and spending it as he sees fit without purchasing her anything with it. Of course, like any young lady she demurred against this kind of treatment, so on the evening mentioned he repaired to the Transient house where the young lady works and took her by force to her home east of the railroad, accelerating her movements by kicks and blows all the while. This was about 9 o'clock, so about 11 o'clock a party of about fifty citizens went to Atterberry's with the intention of horse-whipping him, but they desisted, and Tom Gardner swore out a warrant for Atterberry and placed it in the hands of Constable Willoughby to serve. Atterberry was arrested and fined for assault.

Death of a Child.

Lena, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Kater, died at 6:30 a. m., Tuesday, July 28, at the family home, No. 925 West Macon street. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence. Rev. Wagoner, of the German Lutheran church, will officiate and the burial will be at the Salem cemetery.

Died.

At the family home, corner of Union and Eldorado, Myrtle Lucile Woodford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woodford, aged 11 year, 9 months. The young girl died this morning at 4 o'clock after a long illness. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 1 p. m., Rev. P. C. Cooper officiating.

Funeral of Mrs. Friend.

The funeral of the late Mrs. U.S. Friend will be held at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Bailey, on West Macon street. The services will be conducted by Rev. D. F. Howe, assisted by Rev. Findley and the burial will be at Greenwood cemetery.

There will be 106 delegates in the Macon county Democratic convention to be held at the court house, Saturday, August 8. The primaries in Decatur township will be held on the evening of Friday, August 7.

The Date.

The time fixed for the annual reunion of the Garver family is Thursday, August 27. It will be held at Cerro Gordo.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

A Grandmother Trying to Become the Guardian of Her Daughter's Two Little Boys.

In the county court today the case of Mrs. Sarah P. Roberts, petitioning for the guardianship of her two little grandsons, Lewis E. Lancaster, aged 7 years, and John Wesley Lancaster, aged 3 years, is on trial before Judge Hammer. The application is being stoutly resisted by the father of the two boys, LeJune Lancaster. The wife and mother died last winter. It seems that all of the people lived together in Niantic township, all occupying the same premises. Also Addie Cooper, a young mulatto girl who had been an inmate of the New York Juvenile asylum and had been raised from a girl to a young woman by Mrs. Roberts and her son-in-law. The attorneys for the petitioner, Mrs. Roberts, are I. R. Mills and I. A. Buckingham. Attorneys Leforgee and Lee appear for the defendants. There are about thirty witnesses in the case and all are so deeply interested in the evidence that they fill the court room to hear every word that is dropped. The petitioner endeavors to show that Lancaster is not a proper person to have charge of the children because he has not provided properly for their support and has not conducted himself circumspectly toward Miss Cooper

On the other hand Lancaster contends that he has taken care of his boys and insists that his conduct has been above reproach. The hearing is likely to be prolonged for several days.

J. M. Leighton took confession for $35.41 against William Maden and W. L. Whitley.

Arthur Flood and Catherine L. Flood confessed judgment in favor of W. L. Johnson for $66.16.

Mrs. Caroline M. Powers, executrix of the will of the late Samuel Powers, has filed a full and complete inventory of all the real estate and personal estate of the deceased so far as the same comes into the knowledge of the executrix. The inventory shows that there are 17 farms valued at $12,000, $23,400, $11,200, $26,700, $4000, $6000, $8300, $35,000, $29,200, $2800, $11,760, $2570, $20,000, $22,000, $17,300 and $61,500 respectively, making the total of real estate $310,270; chattel property, $15,545; cash on hand at time of death, $147. Grand total, $325,962.

Mortgage for $13,442,000.

A mortgage to secure loans of $13,442,000 made to the Illinois Central Railroad company, was filed for record in Macon county Tuesday. The mortgage is in favor of the United States Trust company of New York. That company is trustee for various persons who have taken bonds of the railroad company at various times since 1874, until they now hold the total amount given above. The mortgage covers everything that the railroad owns from Dunleith to Cairo. The mortgage offers opportunity to study styles in rubber stamps, as it is covered with the stamps made by different recorders in whose hands it has been. It has twenty-one different stamps, showing it has been recorded in that many different counties.

Surprise on Charley.

Last night about twenty young friends of Charley Dennis gave him a surprise visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B M. Dennis, on North College street. The lawn was illuminated by Japanese lanterns and all had a merry time. Ice cream, cake and bananas were served and the young folks had a pleasant time. Besides the boys present Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Pollock were there. Charles had just returned from a visit at Peoria and his friends were celebrating his return.

The Death Record.

Abraham Johnson died of consumption July 27, at the family home, 845 North Union street. The funeral was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Anna Bricks, aged 21 years, died July 27, at 3 p. m., at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bricks, 1135 East Orchard street. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock from St. Johannes German Lutheran church.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Friend died at St. Mary's hospital July 27 at 8:45 p. m. She had undergone an operation for her affliction.

Talked About.

The Democrats are talking of suitable timber for county officers. They mention for circuit clerk, H. C. Montgomery, George B. Spitler, E. J. Roberts and John H. Miller; for states attorney, I. A. Buckingham, W. E. Nelson, A. G. Webber and C. C. Leforgee; for coroner, Daniel Brintlinger and D. J. Williams.

Military Battery.

An effort is being made to establish in Decatur a battery of sixty well drilled men, similar to the one at Danville. Arthur Gallagher, Col. F. P. Wells and others are making an effort to secure the command to go ahead. They may succeed.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. 50c and $1.00 at West's drug store

Married.

James S. Crum, of Payne, Ohio, and Miss Margaret V. Solomon, of Terre Haute, were married in this city Saturday evening by Justice Shorb at his office on East Main street.

TRIALS FOR THE OVERSEER.

Mr. McClelland Finds It Necessary to Investigate Applicants for Aid.

When J. S. McClelland, overseer of the poor, assumed the duties of his position he found the names of about 300 beneficiaries on the books. By personal investigation he learned that some of those to whom county orders had been given in the past were not deserving of aid, and they were cut off. He has lessened that list somewhat but he finds it extremely difficult work to keep down the expense, although this is the season of the year when home expenses should be light and when under ordinary circumstances men ought to be at work.

The overseer states that he has had applications for county help from families whose names if given to the press would cause general surprise in the community. Men who have heretofore had work and have been counted industrious and prosperous, have stifled their pride and have gone to the overseer for food, clothing and fuel. But he has to refuse them. Mr McClelland said: "I can't give help to men in health and strength, although they may have families. If I did that I would soon swamp the county and its credit. Where there is sickness in the family I give an order. Every day new applications come to the office I hear tales of woe and hard luck, but in every case I look up the facts and if the parties are deserving I help them. I have to refuse many persons. They don't like it, and sometimes they use ugly language, but I do not agree with them. They don't come again. I don't know what the poor people are going to do next winter. There has been very little work this summer and no prospect for the employment of labor. Next winter will be a hard pull on the county funds."

LEE MAYS IS DEAD.

He Was Murdered at Peoria by a Tough Named Isom.

A note of the dangerous condition of Lee Mays, a negro well known in Decatur, was made in the Republican last evening. He was shot by a tough named "Farmer Jim" Isom, while the murderer was walking along the railroad at "Flat Boat City" in company with his wife. The shooting was the culmination of a general row a few days previously in which several men were arrested and one of the fighters had his shoulder dislocated. Mays, whose home is at 651 East Wood street, this city, went to Peoria only a short time ago. He was but lately released from the penitentiary at Chester, where he had been sent for stealing musical instruments from a second hand store here. He was arrested before that on a charge of getting money from W. N. Andrews on false pretenses, but was discharged because the charge was not proven. Mrs. Mays went to Peoria yesterday to visit her husband. She was with him before he died. Isom will be held for the murder. He claims that he shot in self-defense. At the inquest an attempt was made to show that Mays had made threats that he would kill Isom.

HUSBAND AND WIFE ACQUITTED.

Echo of the Abduction Case—Tables Turned on John Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Henry, arrested in Decatur Saturday afternoon on a charge of abducting George Smith, aged 10 years from Taylorville, got off easy at Taylorville before 'Squire Adams. Attorney J. B. Ricks dismissed the case. Later Mrs. Henry, who formerly was the wife of John Smith, swore out a peace warrant for the arrest of Smith and he gave bail for his appearance for a hearing on July 31. She says John has threatened to kill her. When Mrs. Smith got her divorce nothing was said as to who should have the custody of the child. He wanted to come to Decatur with his mother and he came along.

THE CAVANAUGH BRICKYARD.

Sale to E. L. Pegram for $1615 Under Chattel Mortgage.

The Michael Cavanaugh brickyard, stock of about 200,000 brick, machinery sheds, etc., was sold today by Deputy Sheriff Holmes to satisfy two chattel mortgages, one in favor of E. L. Pegram for $582 62 and one in favor of Frank W. Caldwell for $960.75. The property was sold to E. L. Pegram for $1615. It is not probable that Mr. Pegram will personally engage in the brickmaking business. The property is for sale.

At the Country Churches.

Quite a novel entertainment is to be given at Mt. Zion on Tuesday, August 19, by the ladies of the Methodist church. It is to be a chicken fry. A chicken supper will be served from 6 to 10 o'clock and it expected that there will be a large attendance from the neighboring towns. The ladies are preparing to fry from 50 to 100 chickens for the concerts which were given at the different churches on the Methodist circuit last evening were all well attended. A number of the young people from Decatur churches took part in the concert at the Elwin church.

Rev. Anthony, an evangelist of Springfield, has been engaged to conduct the tent meeting which will open August 16 near Long Creek. Arrangements are being made for big crowds.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We don't keep store or house without it." At West's drug store.

CAME AFTER AUBURN.

Detective J. J. Mahoney, of Columbus, Ohio, in the City.

Mention was made of the fact a few days ago that Frank Auburn had been arrested at his home on Stock street for an assault committed in Columbus, Ohio, in 1894, by which he nearly caused the death of John Gaffney. Auburn has since been in the county jail. Today J. J. Mahoney, chief of the detective force at Columbus, arrived in Decatur to take Auburn away for trial. Requisition papers were procured.

Detective Mahoney is familiar with the circumstances of the assault on Gaffney which was of a cowardly nature. It appears that Auburn and Gaffney were fellow workmen in a box factory at Columbus. Auburn was discharged and he thought Gaffney was responsible for his release, whereas he had nothing whatever to do with Auburn's dismissal, and was surprised when he heard of it. Auburn became revengeful and he laid in wait for Gaffney to come out of the factory. When Gaffney appeared Auburn threw a brick at him, the missle striking Gaffney on the head and fracturing his skull. It was thought it would be impossible for the injured man to recover but the surgeons worked on him successfully at the hospital, cutting away three inches of the skull. Now Gaffney appears to be as sound as ever, but he is frequently troubled with agonizing headaches. After making the assault Auburn fled and was only recently located at Decatur, and word was sent to Marshal Mason to place him under arrest which was promptly done. Auburn will be indicted at Columbus for assault with intent to kill, and Gaffney and box factory employes will be on hand to testify against the prisoner.

Camp Meetings.

The Methodist camp meeting at Mechanicsburg will begin on Saturday. Today Billy Holland, who is in the employ of Hue Singleton, drove to Mechanicsburg with supplies for the commissary department. Singleton will serve meals for the tenters.

The twelfth annual Illinois Christian encampment was opened at Eureka last night with a pleasant reception at Lyda's woods in honor of visiting delegates to the meeting. A large number of visitors have already arrived, and every train adds to the crowd. Almost every church in the state will send some representatives, and an unusually large attendance is expected. Today the Christian Women's Board of Missions held its convention in the morning and many workers reported on the progress of the work in Illinois. This afternoon Hale Johnson, Prohibition candidate for vice president, will open the discussion of political affairs.

Railway Men Organizing.

Major Connolly addressed a large number of railway men at Springfield last night. There is a Republican club of 108 members among the Wabash railway men and many more signatures are to be secured. In his speech the Major among other things said: "Some of these learned gentlemen say that we have not enough money per capita. This sort of talk is a big humbug. There is plenty of money per capita. There was money enough per capita four years ago and there was prosperity. Now suppose there is $20,000 to this crowd of 1000 people. Now suppose that 999 of us have not a cent in our pockets. Suppose that a gentleman over there holds the entire $20,000. What good is all this money going to do us? What good is it going to do us if we have fifty times as much money in this country of ours, if a limited number of the capitalists hold this money and have not the confidence in business prospects to put it into circulation? We have enough money if it were in circulation. Why not legislate so as to bring this money into circulation instead of legislating to make more money for the capacious pockets of the capitalists?

"Instead of voting to enrich the silver mine owners and speculators let us vote to bring the money that is already in existence and there is plenty of it, into the hands of the poor man by starting it into circulation."

Sales of Real Estate.

Mary A. Brock to Martha P. Bullett, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of 10, 16, 1 west; lot 4 in the northwest quarter of 11, 16, 1 west, containing 17 13 acres, $1.

O. H. Cannon to James W. Cannon, 3.59 acres in northeast quarter of 11, 16, 1 west, $8500.

A. S. Ferre to Nancy A. Price, the west half of lot 10 in block 3 in Durfee & King's addition to Decatur, $1.

Reuben Sigler to George W. Luallen, lot 6, block 4, Long's addition to Maroa, $50.

A. M. Reeves to Frank Rieple, lot 1 of Reeves addition to Decatur, $140.

A Horse Stolen.

Sunday night a five-year-old bay gelding was stolen from the pasture of J. R. Hays, four and a half miles north of Decatur. Mr. Hays offers a reward for the recovery of the animal and conviction of the thief.

The grain dealers at Niantic report that there is a great deal of grain offered by the farmers at the elevators.

SHOT BY TRAMPS.

Assault on E. B. Hunt, the I. C. Agent at Walker Station.

THREE STRANGERS DO THE WORK.

The Motive Was Robbery—Hunt Shot in the Head and Shoulder—His Assailants Escape.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

At a late hour last night at Walker station, fifteen miles south of Decatur on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, E. B. Hunt, the telegraph operator and agent for the Central, was seriously shot by one of three tramps who had entered the station for the purpose of robbery

It was evidently planned as a simple hold up, but it turned out to be worse. Hunt was in the station alone, when the tramps appeared. They drew a revolver on him and ordered him to throw up his hands. He refused to do so, whereupon the tramp holding the revolver, fired two shots at him, both bullets taking effect. One entered Hunt's head and another his shoulder. He fell and the tramps fled. The shooting took place shortly before 11 o'clock. Though sorely hurt and in great pain Hunt managed to reach the telegraph instrument. He called up the train dispatcher's office at Clinton and briefly told the story of the attempted robbery and shooting. The tramps did not attempt to rob the station after the shooting. They believed it best for them to get away and they started at once before the people at the small station were aroused.

Mr. Hunt after he had sent word to Clinton left the station and managed to reach the home of a physician who gave him immediate attention. The doctor was unable to find the bullets last night. This forenoon Agent Hovery of this city received a telegram from Walker station stating that Hunt could not recover, that he was believed to be in a dying state.

The Illinois Central detectives began work on the case last night, and hope to be able to capture the assailants of Hunt, who has a wife and several small children. It will be extremely difficult to run down the three tramps as only a meagre description of them was given by Hunt.

A partial description of two of the assailants of Hunt is furnished the officers.

One was a man nearly six feet tall, no beard, dark complexion, slim build. The other was dark complected, five feet seven inches tall, dark coat, striped pants. Both men wore dark hats.

Later.

This forenoon Hunt was removed to Macon where he underwent another examination. It is now believed that possibly Hunt will recover. The surgeons stated that there is but a slim chance for recovery. They hope for the best.

Rumored Arrests.

It was reported in Decatur this afternoon that two men believed to be the parties who made the assault on Hunt are now in custody, having been arrested this forenoon at a point southwest of Macon in Shelby county. They are awaiting identification.

Mr. Hunt at last accounts was able to walk around slowly at Macon where he is under surgical treatment. If there are no serious complications he will recover.

Looking for the Tramps.

Sheriff Nicholson and the police are on the alert looking for the tramps who made the murderous assault upon E. B. Hunt, the Illinois Central agent and telegraph operator at Walker station last night. The officers did not get the description of the fellows until about 10 o'clock today. It is not probable that the tramps will be caught. They have had a start of over twelve hours and it is probable that they are now far away, escaping on some train. They may not have been chronic bums. Possibly they were practiced thieves, too proud to bum it through the country, preferring to shoot and murder in order too get something for nothing. If caught they will be given the full limit of the law.

When your stomach begins to trouble you, it needs help. The help it needs, is to digest your food, and, until it gets it, you won't have any peace. Stomach trouble is very distressing, very obstinate, very dangerous. Many of the most dangerous diseases begin with simple indigestion. The reason is that indigestion (not-digestion, not-nourishment) weakens the system and allows disease germs to attack it. The antidote is Shaker Digestive Cordial, strengthening, nourishing, curative. It cures indigestion and renews strength and health. It does this by strengthening the stomach, by helping it to digest your food. It nourishes you. Shaker Digestive Cordial is made of pure herbs, plants and wine, is perfectly harmless and will certainly cure all genuine stomach trouble. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

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Weekly Republican.

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

The poorest paid and the most destitute laborers in the world are those in free silver countries.

A convention that attracts the Coxies, the Carl Browns, the Helen Gougars and a long train of that class of political malefactors is not calculated to save the country.

The silver convention did not open with prayer for the simple reason that until its conference committee met the one from the Populist convention they did not know what they wanted to pray for.

St. John, formerly of Kansas, in a speech at the free silver convention said he wanted $60 per capita circulation. This comes pretty near putting him in the class of the intemperate.

The Republican state convention of Missouri did not hesitate to endorse the entire Republican national platform. Those people mean business and Missouri Republicans will give a good account of themselves.

Whitney seems to be under the impression that as soon as the bolt occurred in the Chicago convention the Republican party to mollify the bolters should have played the demagogue and surrendered the principle of protection. The answer to his attitude may be found in Henry Watterson's letter on the situation.

McKinley is the advance agent of prosperity and Bryan is the advance agent of adversity. Bryan seems to have the advantage as his nomination has resulted in more harm to business than the nomination of McKinley has in good. Nothing can beat a nomination that puts a stop to loaning money and renewing mortgages in disastrous effects.

Restore again the protective tariff which created conditions which invited capital where it employed labor and the hard times will vanish like the dew before the morning sun. Hard times began when the Democratic party came into power pledged to destroy protection which gave American capital and American labor employment and the American farmer a home market and there has been depression here ever since while the European manufacturer has been made prosperous, and he buys his farm products not from the American farmer but when he can buy it the cheapest.

Somebody it seems has said that the sound money people are very much alarmed lest, in case this country adopts free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, that we will be flooded with Mexican silver dollars and one wiseacre has actually gone to the trouble of figuring out that in case all the Mexican silver coin were transferred to this country it would amount to but 72 cents per capita which would not make anybody's vest pocket stick out to any very great extent. This only serves to show how utterly ignorant many of those who advocate free silver are and how utterly unable they are to reason logically about the coinage question. Nobody fears the influx of Mexican silver coin. It would not come here and circulate here as money for this very plain reason. The Mexican silver dollar contains 5.93 more grains of silver than our silver dollar. With an ounce of pure silver worth 69.5 cents this would make the silver in a Mexican silver dollar worth about one cent more than the silver in our silver dollar. So the Mexican silver dollar being worth the most would not come into this country to circulate beside the American silver dollar or get into anybody's pocket. Any man could take a thousand Mexican silver dollars, under American free coinage, to the American mint, have them coined and clear 10 dollars in the transaction or in other words come away with 1010 silver dollars and for this reason Mexican silver dollars being worth more would not come in under free coinage to be used as dollars, but the free silverite who thinks he is having fun about the 72-cent divide of the silver coin has never thought deep enough to discover how ridiculous he has made himself. But it would be somewhat different in the case of Mexican silver bullion our mints would be open to that as they would be to all the silver of the world and under free coinage we would have to coin it into American silver dollars when presented.

How it Would Work.

Dry Goods Economist: The following is the text of a circular which C. A. Aoffmordt & Co. are enclosing with every letter which leaves their office:

Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of 16 to 1.

Who would suffer most from the decrease of the purchasing power of one dollar if free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 was enacted without the leading European nations concurring?

All people having a fixed income, say, from:

Deposits in savings banks.
Policies in life insurance companies.
Pensions.
Salaries and wages, which would not rise in a hurry.
All small incomes from railroad and other bonds all over the country held by people who use all their income to live.
All people wanting to borrow money, particularly on mortgages, because they would find no lenders of money; these would probably exact contracts in gold or foreclosure.

Who would suffer least?

Rich people, who can afford to wait until our money would be worth again as much as the money of other nations.
Employers of labor, who would pay their labor in depreciated money.
Meanwhile there would be a general distrust all over the land very detrimental to all regular business.

No Blank Cartridges.

General Daniel E. Sickles of New York, a life-long Democrat and a brave soldier who lost a leg at Gettysburg, is one of the men who cannot find it in his heart to support the Popocratic ticket, nor yet to throw his vote away. General Sickle announces his own program in words which cannot fail to find an echo in many another old soldier, who is also an honest Democrat. He says in a letter to Major L. Edwin Dudley:

"It is fortunate that one of the great political parties has named a candidate for the presidency whose admirable military record every soldier looks upon with admiration and pride, and for whom he may cast his vote without hesitation, assured that in doing so he is promoting the best interests of the republic.

"I know Major McKinley very well. He is a man of rectitude and honor. Upon the practical and pressing issues of the day he stands for all that Americans must uphold. While I do not agree with some of his political views, I am far more widely separated from the ruinous platform of his adversaries. As president, chosen as he will be by the votes of men of all parties, his election will not be a partisan triumph. His administration will guarantee public credit and public decorum and order, now threatened by a conspiracy of anarchists, Populists and socialists."

General Sickles' conclusion is put with soldierly frankness. He says:

"You and I and our comrades are not accustomed to use blank cartridges in presence of an enemy; therefore I don't propose to throw away my vote on any third candidate. Nor are we in the habit of withholding our fire when assailed; therefore I don't mean to stay at home and not vote at all. I shall give a patriotic vote for my comrade, Major McKinley, believing that in so doing I am repeating what I did in '64, when, as a war Democrat, I voted for Lincoln and the union."

Other Democrats will prefer indirect methods of accomplishing the same purposes. But "no blank cartridges" will be the watchword of the majority.

They, Too, Are For McKinley.

The Dry Goods Economist and the Dry Goods Chronicle of July 18, 1896, which are the pole star to that trade both vigorously assail the free coinage of silver and publish long lists of great dry goods houses that will not support it, but on the contrary will support honest money. Both these journals are Democratic and have advocated low tariffs heretofore. They are ably edited and denounce free silver as a fraud and delusion. They know what business is and what the Mexicanizing of this government means to business in this country. The proposition for free coinage does not come to them with the halting gait of experiment to tickle their fancy. Business is not done along the line of experiment. It is conducted by men who are business men able to reason from cause to effect and that is the reason they succeed in business. It is not a matter of luck or chance with them. They know that free silver means the greatest calamity that could befall all the people of the country and no campaigner can palm off on them a flowery speech of generalities and assumptions as logic and fool them into taking chances when there is no prospect of realization. This means that the business men of the country will organize before the campaign ends to protect the country from falling into the hands of a lot of people filled with vagaries. The Dry Goods Economist runs in its pages a banner upon which is inscribed, "McKinley and Hobart, the Gold Dollar Adequate, Governmental Revenues."

Think a Minute.

Suppose, that, after Cleveland was elected president and the Democrats had both branches of congress and were in power to pass just such laws as they wanted to pass the country would have become more prosperous than it was in 1892; that manufacturing had been stimulated; that the demand for labor had increased, that wages had raised; that idleness and the cost of the necessaries of life had decreased and that the markets of the world had opened to the American farmer all of which every Democrat from Cleveland down, to the simplest campaigner in 1892 promised would be the result, do you think the Democratic campaigners would be forcing free silver to the front now?

After the election of Cleveland was followed by great depression of business as the result of the threat of the Democratic party to upset the whole system of tariff protection upon which money had been invested in manufacturers and business had been done, President Cleveland called a special session of congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman silver act and announced that business would be restored and idle men would again be employed as soon as this should be done. Senator Voorhees who is now a loud free silver howler, who was chairman of the senate finance committee, announced that if the Sherman act was repealed prosperity would again leap to the front in ten days and the wheels and spindles would again move. The act was repealed but business was not restored. There was not enough difference to be perceptible in the sensitiveness of money. But suppose all these promises had been realized would the Democratic party be fooling with the folly of free silver to catch votes with? No. The Democratic party is for free silver because it is poverty stricken in respect to its former principles and was under the necessity of going out of business or attempting to extend its lease of life on some other folly.

Silver Rent Payable in Gold.

Chicago Chronicle: It is announced with an appearance of authority that the "Democratic" campaign headquarters will be located at Chicago. There is more wisdom in this choice of a location than there was in the nomination of candidates or in the adoption of a platform.

The choice of Chicago for headquarters is said to have been due to the influence of Governor Altgeld. He appreciated the advantages of the great convention city for a great political headquarters city. Chicago is substantially Republican headquarters. The New York headquarters is a branch.

Chicago will be the real headquarters of the Democratic-Populist campaign. Governor Altgeld and the other campaign managers could not but appreciate the fact that after Republicans had been established here, with New York as a branch, their headquarters must be located here. They will have a branch at Washington. The Democratic-Populist headquarters rooms will be in the Unity building. An entire floor will be occupied, with private offices on one other floor. The name of the building is appropriate. The headquarters of an absurd "unity" party should be placed in a building of that name.

But, alas, the rents in the Unity building are payable only in gold coin of the United States "of the present weight and fineness." Governor Altgeld will not lease his space in the Unity building upon any other terms than the payment of the rent in gold. His leases all contain a gold provision.

Let them come! They are welcome! Let them occupy Unity rooms. It will be a daily and constant object lesson that the silver party of the United States was compelled to pay gold rent for campaign headquarters. One of the great silver party leaders exhibited such a scandalous distrust of the silver party that he would not lease rooms for silver headquarters except for gold payment of rent!

A Silver Speech.

The speech of Congressman Newlands when he assumed the duties of temporary chairman of the silver convention which assembled in St. Louis Wednesday in the Exposition building is interesting in what it confesses where it was impossible to misrepresent.

He first declares that it would have been wiser for the Democratic party which nominated Bryan had it not said anything about the tariff as it was discredited on that question. This Newlands could not dodge because, in his opinion if the campaign is to be made on the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 it was useless to drag the tariff question in at all and yet he confesses that it is a great question, that we must have a tariff for protection. This is his confession which he makes because he could not dodge it, and neither can the Democratic party dodge it. The country was prosperous and everybody had business who knew how to conduct business, everybody had work at good wages who knew how to work, and the wives and children had plenty of healthy food to eat, until the election of 1892 resulted in the choice of Cleveland for president and a Democratic congress pledged to overthrow protection, which had given the country prosperity and the wives and children an abundance to eat. When these conditions were threatened, those who ventured their capital where it employed labor upon those conditions, began to hedge against the impending cyclone of low tariff, and want and idleness stalked in where comfort had reigned. Wheel after wheel ceased to move, stack after stack ceased to give forth the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, business became prostrate and distress entered the counting room as well as the home of the workingman.

As Newland confesses this discredited the Democratic party but he dodged the fact that the same thing brought the nomination of McKinley. The people forced his nomination because they want to return to protection and they want to get there quick.

Mr. Nowland dodges the fact that the Democrats themselves know they are discredited on the tariff question and he knows that party does not dare go before the people, as it did in 1892, on the tariff. It succeeded in deceiving the people on that question and knew it was useless to attempt the same thing again, but it picks up a greater fraud and a more dangerous one the free coinage of silver and hopes to deceive the people on that. Mr. Newlands is for free silver because his state is in the business of producing silver. The Democrats are for silver because they believe through it they can deceive the people and secure votes to keep them in power.

If the Democratic theories on the tariff had resulted in practice as the campaigners said it would that party would have stood by Cleveland and would have had nothing to do with free silver. Newlands knows this but he dodged that fact.

He misrepresentes the Republican party when he says it declared for monometallism. The party simply declares for the existing gold standard which in spite of all legislation has been the standard since the first coinage act was passed. The party is for the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver because the only way that both gold and silver has been circulated together as money was by coining silver on government account instead of free. This has been done, not since 1873 but since 1853 and the Republican party and a million of Democrats propose to stand by that policy as against the free silver policy which means silver monometallism, a fraudulent dollar and dishonesty.

Mr. Newlands, unable to dodge the fact of the enormous production of silver, says if its production, after the law to give it free coinage has been enacted, becomes too great the government can limit the production, but he dodges the important matter of how it is to be limited. Will it say that Newlands' mine or Teller's mine or Jones' mine shall be closed? Such an assumption should be sufficient to kill the fraud before the American people. If the free coinage of silver is to prove the blessing claimed for it how can we have too much of it? How can the mines produce too much. Newlands knows the whole thing is a fraud and in this way tries to allay the fears any one may entertain that all that is promised for silver may not be realized.

What the Figures Show.

Editor Republican: "How men can stultify themselves by indulging in sophistries in order to satisfy themselves and others as to the cause of the decline in silver bullion when the act of demonetization carried its own explanation with it is more than human reason can comprehend."

These are the words of one who styles himself "Bimetallist," in an article published in the Review of the 1st inst., in which he attempts to prove that there was more gold produced in the world during the period covered by the years 1879 to 1881 inclusive and yet he asks the question, "How can men stultify themselves, etc., etc." Had he a little more regard for the facts he would probably not have published the article he did.

The reader will note that in stating the production of gold and silver "Bimetallist" does not use the metals themselves as a comparison but their money value which any reasonable person will readily see does not show the relative amount of the two metals produced.

Let us make a comparison of the statements of "Bimetallist" with the true facts.

According to his figures there was produced in the world in—

	Gold.	Silver.
1873	$96,200,000	$81,050,000
1874	90,750,000	71,500,000
1875	97,500,000	80,000,000
1876	103,700,000	87,000,000
1877	114,000,000	91,000,000
1878	119,000,000	95,000,000
1879	109,000,000	96,000,000
1880	103,000,000	99,700,000
1881	103,000,000	102,000,000
Total, 9 years	$939,650,000	$792,150,000

Thus he figures that there was produced during the nine years 20 per cent more silver than gold.

"Bimetallist" is a fine fellow to be expressing his astonishment at others for using sophistry. It would be well for him to look to his own methods before he undertakes to criticise the methods of others for there has not appeared in the public prints a more pronounced attempt to deceive the people than his article. It is quite evident that he has swallowed Coin Financial School whole and that he has not digested it for his statement of the products is found on page 156 of that work.

What are the facts in reference to the production of the two metals? I give them below, as compiled by Dr. Soetbeer, an eminent authority, the figures representing fine ounces instead of dollars:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION,

	Gold—Fine Ounces	Silver—Fine Ounces.
1873	4,050,000	63,267,000
1874	4,320,000	65,300,000
1875	4,720,000	69,202,000
1876	5,016,000	67,753,000
1877	5,515,000	69,048,000
1878	5,760,000	73,470,000
1879	5,262,000	74,250,000
1880	5,140,000	74,701,000
1881	4,984,000	73,800,000
Total	45,442,000	612,537,000

This shows a production of silver during the period named over 1200 per cent greater than the production of gold. Who is deceiving the people, Mr. Bimetallist?

How about his table of the price of wheat and its comparison with the price of silver?

The American Almanac and Treasury of Facts, edited by A. R. Spofford, librarian of congress, shows the average price of wheat to be in:—

	Per Bushel.	Silver
1872	$1 07¾	1.382
1873	1 20	1.298
1874	1 14	1.278
1875	1 14¾	1 248
1876	1 06¾	1 186
1877	1.45½	1 207
1878	1 07	1.152
1879	1.33	1 123
1880	1.31	1.146
1881	1 35	1 138
1882	1.23	1 136
1883	1 09¾	1.110
1884	89½	1.113
1885	90¾	1.064
1886	89¾	.994
1887	87¾	.978
1888 (N. Y. World Almanac)	1.35½	.938
1889	99	.939
1890	91¼	1.046
1891	1 00⅛	.987
1892	80¼	.871
1893	71⅛	.788

If "Bimetallist" will look these figures over he will find that silver and wheat did not always rise and fall together. In 1873, 1875, 1879, 1881, 1885, 1888 and 1891 wheat rose in value while silver fell off. In 1880, 1884 and 1890 silver rose while wheat fell off.

The prices of wheat from 1872 to 1887 are based on the New York market while those from 1888 to 1893 are based on the Chicago market, and right here let me say that in giving such statistics one must always consider the location of the market as freight rates have a great deal to do with the price of wheat in different localities.

S. A.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

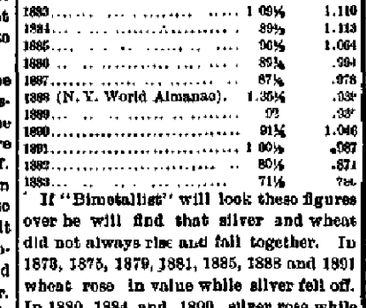
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1883.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two of the city fathers of Delavan have lately been arrested for violation of the city ordinances.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



"If Eric is in robust health, and has slept well, and is at the top of his condition at his departure from Greenland, his ships will reach Newfoundland. But, take out Eric and put in a stronger man—Biorn or Thorfin and the ships with just as much ease will reach Labrador and New England."

Emerson was right. The stronger a man is the fuller his chest is, the sounder his heart and brain and lungs are, the further he will sail on the ocean, the higher he will sail in his balloon, and the deeper he will dive into the intricacies of his business or profession. A man's glory is his strength. The world has small use for weaklings, and, it must be said, sickly people have little use for the world. But, sickness is generally an unnecessary evil. It is almost a crime against nature to be ill. If you are ill and feel repentant, anxious to undo the mischief, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Don't be despondent because your grandfather died of consumption or bronchitis, or some other equally frightful throat or lung trouble. There is no need of hereditary consumption. Purify your blood with "Golden Medical Discovery," then take more of it to thoroughly strengthen and build up your whole body through the purity and strength of your blood.

There is nothing miraculous about the "Discovery." It is a compound of curatives skillfully blended. It will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if it is honestly used.

Would you know yourself? Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and get Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In the reading of this book of 1008 pages is a medical education. It is a complete family doctor book, written in plain language that everybody can understand, and profusely illustrated. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Never fails to Cure La Grippe.

If you catch a cold to-day or any other day, buy a bottle of FOUR "C," if it does not give satisfaction you can get your money back.

Try FOUR "C" for La Grippe in every form. Try FOUR "C" for cold in the head. Try FOUR "C" for children's croup. Try FOUR "C" for that harsh, hacking cough. Try FOUR "C" if you can't sleep from coughing and those sharp, shooting pains from cold. Try FOUR "C" for Bronchitis. Try FOUR "C" for Consumption.

Remember, if it fails to give satisfaction the druggist is authorized to refund your money.

For sale by Armstrong Bros., C. F. Shilling, and W. H. Hubbard, druggists.

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Pillsbury's Best Flour may not pay the retailer so great a profit as certain other brands, but it builds up a trade for him.

Families that get acquainted with PILLSBURY'S BEST don't bother much about other kinds of flour.

There's nothing so good as the best, and that's Pillsbury's Best.

Insist on having it.



The Facility Suit...

It is the HEALTHIEST as well as the CHEAPEST for wear. It is HEALTHY because its whole weight is suspended from the shoulders, allowing free muscular development of the entire body.

It is the Cheapest

As no *Underwaists or Shirtwaists are required.* Non-corroding linen covered *Buttons that can't come off* are attached.

No rubber elastics to rot through washing.

No tapes to pull out.

HANDSOME, STYLISH and PERFECT IN FIT.



We have them in Washables, Flannels and Serges.

Cheap Charley,

...The Reliable Clothier....

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THE POPULISTS.

The Convention A Tame Affair and But Little Done.

BRYAN AND WATSON NOMINATED.

The Middle-of-the-Road People Come in Whooping and Scatter Green Cards—McKinley Caricatured By the Convention.

St. Louis, July 23.—Though the Populist convention adjourned until 8 o'clock last night no session was held. There was no light in the Auditorium. Somebody had fooled with the wires. The middle-of-the-road people charged treachery and after much confusion and loud and ugly talk the chairman adjourned the convention till 10 o'clock this morning. Within half an hour after the delegates left the lights were in order.

How the Morning Broke.

St. Louis, July 23.—The delegates of both Populist and silver parties were abroad early this morning, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were up till the cocks crow. They gathered in groups in hotels, on street corners and argued and wrangled and made speeches and often became greatly excited. The day opened clear and hot As the hours passed it became intensely hot and with a sultry, stormy heat. The middle of the road Populists, at least the leaders, appear to realize this morning for the first time that they could not control the situation and though the rank and file still cried for absolutely independent action, most of the leaders are talking compromise on the basis of a Populist vice presidential nomination and a division of electors The middle-of-the roaders cannot get control of the committee which will formulate the action of the convention. The Bryan men feel that they have the nomination practically assured and are working like beavers to save Sewall.

The Populists began assembling shortly after 9. The air in the hall is extremely oppressive. Delegates stood about with their coats off, discussing the situation The voices of the middle-of-the-road fellows are heard everywhere. The Texas delegation is mad to the bone at the prospect of being balked in the middle of the road policy.

Not over 500 people are in the galleries.

Populist Convention Proceedings.

St. Louis, July 23.—At 10:10 Chairman Butler called the convention to order and the Rev. Smith offered prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the report of the committee on credentials was called for No one responded. The states were then called for members of the committee on permanent organization and resolutions At times there were long delays and sweltering delegates grew impatient The middle-of-the-roaders were extremely suspicious, and intimated it was a part of a plot to defeat them.

After the announcement of the committee on permanent organization the members retired While the other announcements were being made the middle-of-the-roaders attempted a demonstration. It was dramatically arranged but only served to demonstrate the hopeless minority of the straight outs. A squad of the middle of the roaders headed by Branch, of Georgia, suddenly plunged into the hall and came whooping down the central aisle Branch bore a big white banner inscribed: "Middle of the Road, Straight Ticket." As the sight of it the Texas, Georgia, Maine, Missouri and Mississippi delegations mounted their chairs and yelled, at the same time a middle of the road delegate stationed in the gallery over the platform hurled out through the air about a peck of green tickets which fell like a cloud over the pit. The four delegations named gave cheer after cheer but the others sat stolidly in their seats About a sixth of the delegations joined in the demonstration. The green tickets contained the following

"Middle of the Road Financial Plank We demand that the national treasury notes issued by the general government be receivable for all public dues and be made a full legal tender in payment of all debts public and private and loaned direct to the people through postal and other government banks at cost for the benefit of the people and that the government purchase and coin such an amount of gold and silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1 as may be necessary to pay the debts of the government which are made payable in coin. We demand that the volume of money be speedily increased to the amount necessary to transact the business of the country on a cash basis."

The committee on permanent organization has proceeded far enough in its business to show that Senator W. V. Allen, of Nebraska, will be selected permanent chairman of the Populist convention.

After the announcements of the committeemen was completed Clarena E. Conley, of Oklahoma, sang some campaign songs the words of which tickled the delegates immensely. The words dealt with the wonders of the X rays, alluded to Cleveland's fishing and duck hunting; and concluded with the prediction of defeat for the gold bugs in November The Alabama delegate then introduced Mrs. Pennington, the sweet campaign singer of Arkansas, who sang a parody on Yankee Doodle with this refrain: "Yankee Doodle get your gun, Shoot gold bugs every one. Yankee Doodle Dandy."

Crawford, of Kansas, moved that the delegates of the silver convention be admitted on the exhibition of their badges. The straight outs fearing the packing of the galleries under this guise opposed the motion and after considerable wrangling Chairman Butler ruled the motion out of order.

Washburn, of Massachusetts, presented the following resolutions: "Whereas, we are all Populists and deprecate the talk in some newspapers that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of this convention, therefore,

Resolved, That we repudiate all such utterances as a reflection upon the fidelity of the members of this convention and the People's party."

A storm of protests arose from the middle of the roaders. One made the point of order that before the convention was permanently organized no such resolution could be acted on. The chairman ruled that during the temporary organization no resolution could be passed expressing the sense of the convention. Howard, of Alabama, moved to refer to the committee resolutions. Branch, of Georgia, moved to table the whole subject. A vote was taken and Chairman Butler decided the motion carried. So this disturbing question was out of the way. Willis, of North Dakota, moved to take a recess but it was voted down.

Allen, of Nebraska, was recommended by the Populist permanent organization committee for permanent chairman by the following vote: Allen 29, Butler 5, Champion, candidate of the middle-of-the-roaders, 14.

It was announced that two minority reports would be made, one for Champion, of Maine, the other for Butler, of North Carolina, if he would allow his name to be used.

The members of the committee on credentials said the committee could not report before 8 o'clock whereupon, after some squabbling and another song the delegates gave up the fight and took a recess till 3 p. m.

Resolutions Committee.

St. Louis, July 23.—The following are among the members of the Populist committee on resolutions: Illinois, John P Steele; Iowa, J. B. Weaver; Nebraska, Governor Silas Holcomb; North Dakota, H L. Sauchos; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling

The committee met immediately after the appointment of General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, as chairman. Taking the chair he said. The money question is everywhere considered paramount in the present campaign. The People's party made it such. It split the old parties and there is no doubt of the opportunities presented to the Populists. He divided the demands of the party as being the free coinage of silver, the issuance of legal tender paper money and the abolition of the national banks The transportation question was also essential as was the question of the election of United States senators by the people. While he felt like congratulating the Democrats he believed the People's party should plant itself on its own platform He was for the principles of the party, first, and party autonomy next. But he desired it understood he did not give up either when there could be no doubt that the principles be enunciated are essential. He thought there would be no difficulty in concluding the work. Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, was elected secretary. The committee decided to appoint five sub-committees of five each on preamble, finance, transportation, land and direct legislation, to be appointed by the chair. A recess was then taken The selection of Weaver as chairman is considered a Bryan victory. He wore a Bryan badge when he took the chair.

St Louis, July 24.—The Populist convention was in session yesterday from 10 o'clock a. m. until 10:00 p. m. with the exception of a short recess. The middle-of-the-road crowd fought over every inch of ground that offered an opportunity for two sides. They made a fight all along the line on the report of the committee on credentials and at times the scene was turbulent and ominous They were defeated inch by inch but retreated sullenly, only to renew the fighting with greater vigor when the report of the committee on permanent organization was made The majority of the committee reported Allen of Nebraska for permanent chairman There were two minority reports. One was in favor of Champion of Maine for chairman, the other favored promoting the temporary chairman, Butler. On the final vote in the convention Allen won by a vote of 758 and 504 for Champion. This showed the strength of the two wings of the Populists, and made plain the fact that the Bryan people had the convention. Allen was escorted to the platform and made a characteristic Populist address. He took the precaution to deny that the Populists were anarchists, talked about the middle of the road, concluded McKinley was unfit for president and wound up by saying "Do you want a man who favors good government, ownership of roads" And they all shouted, "Yes," and some cried, "Bryan, Bryan." It was 9:45 when Allen closed. Then a shower of resolutions were presented and at 10.00 the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The Proceedings.

St Louis, July 24.—The day opened hot, sultry and threatening rain. The middle-of-the-road Populists are pretty thoroughly crushed by their defeat last night. They attempted this morning a call of delegations for the purpose of learning just where they stood. But the leaders were away and the effort was not successful. Thereafter the middle of the roaders were much dispirited, and admitted their ultimate defeat. The leaders confined their efforts mainly to preventing the more bitter ones from bolting at once in order that the bolt might be made the more effective at the close, should the action of the convention be distasteful. The Bryan people this morning are confident they will be able not only to secure the endorsement of Bryan, but Sewall as well. Waiting again characterized the action of the silver convention. There is nothing for them to do, until they have secured a report from the committee on confe ence with the Populists, and that committee could not act until the Populists appointed a committee to meet it.

Not more than half of the delegates to the Populist [illegible] were in their seats when Chairman Allen rapped for order this [illegible]. It was dry, settling in for a drenching rain outside. Not over 300 people are in the galleries. The Rev. W. G. Williams, Methodist, offered prayer. The chairman then introduced Mrs. Marion Todd, Populist speaker, of Michigan, who announced the death of Mrs. E. M. Bagley, of Michigan, a prominent reform worker and offered resolutions of regret. George Gaither, of Alabama, said Mrs. Emery's book, "The Seven Financial Conspiracies," had been largely responsible for the growth of Populists in his state. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote

A. A. Poe of Ohio, presented the chairman a gavel containing sixteen ounces of silver and one ounce of gold. Then a comical incident occurred: Capt. G. A. Lloyd, of Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Pennington, the "Sweet singer of Arkansas," marched into the hall, dressed in the costume of "Uncle Sam" and Columbia and made their way to the platform amid cheers, and Mrs. Pennington sang a Populist campaign song. Jerry Simpson mounted a chair and protested against the frittering away of the time of the convention. J. H. Dore, of California, declared the rules of the Omaha platform prohibiting federal office holders from taking part in the deliberations of the Populist convention should be enforced. His remarks were evidently aimed at Senators Butler and Allen, the temporary and permanent chairmen. No action was taken. A committee to confer with a similar committee from the silver convention was then appointed consisting of one delegate from each state. While the call of states to name members of the conference committee was being made a delegate from Texas, when that state was reached shouted, "Texas never treats with the enemy and names no member for that committee." All the other states made selections. The committee immediately retired to meet the silver committee. Congressman Howard asked the chair what powers were given the committee. Chairman Allen said the object was to ascertain if the two conventions could find common ground to stand on. Anything they did would be subject to subsequent action by the convention. The regular order then called for a reading of the minority report of the committee on rules. It recommended the nomination of a vice president before that of president. This was a part of the middle-of-the-road program. A motion was made to lay the minority report on the table. The plain purpose of the straight-outs was to test Sewall's strength. The proposition would show the extreme strength of the anti-Bryan men.

Donnelly, of Minnesota, protested passionately against the report of the committee on rules allowing the candidate to select the national chairman. He said it may be when this convention adjourns there will be little left of the People's party except the national committee and he wanted the national committee to select its own chairman. (Cheers from the middle-roaders) Judge Green, of Nebraska, replied vigorously, saying the People's party would emerge triumphant from the contest. The anti-Bryan men became obstreperous and interrupted him with numerous points of order which the chairman overruled and Green had his say out Then Congressman Howard, of Alabama, one of the straight-outs, made a hot speech and took a shot at Chairman Allen for suggesting that any man wearing a delegate's badge was influenced by the use of money. He wanted to take up the report section by section and nominate the vice president first.

George Abbott, of Nebraska, appealed to the convention not to change the order of business but declared amidst straight-out cheers he would fight Sewall, that he was there "from the corn fields of the west to shake hands with the cotton fields of the south."

"Cyclone" Davis was then called for and made a characteristic speech which set the radicals wild He appealed to the west to give the south the second place He declared the radicals must not be required to "take this young Sampson, the People's party, and lay it on the altar of Democracy." They are willing to accept the Joshua of Nebraska, if he could be assured of a candidate of their own for vice president and the preservation of the People's party. Patterson of Colorado, followed in a strong speech against the adoption of the minority report. He declared the endorsement of Bryan and the naming of a southern man would lead to great confusion. The middle-of-the-road men interrupted him with howls of dissent He gave it as his opinion that Bryan could not accept the nomination on such terms. He believed a straight middle-of-the road ticket would be better.

Jerry Simpson followed and created unbounded enthusiasm among the straight-outs by declaring Kansas would cast her 22 votes for a southern man for vice president.

Judge Plowman, of South Dakota, who said he represented the only state that had two Populist United States senators favored the majority report, but said that South Dakota would be for a middle-of-the-road man for vice president if the delegation could be convinced it was for the best interest of the party. After some further talk the convention took up the report section by section.

The Populist committee on resolutions has agreed on a platform. It is substantially the same as that agreed on by the sub-committees and sent in these dispatches last night. Two minority reports will probably be presented, one by Kearby, of Texas, the other by Coxie of Ohio. Kearby will offer as a substitute for the majority report the Omaha platform with two additional planks, one declaring against irredeemable paper money, the others censuring referendum. Coxie will propose his non-interest bearing bond scheme and good roads measure.

The minority recommendation of three members instead of one for national committee from each state was agreed to.

On motion of Senator Butler it was decided that the national committee select its own chairman instead of the nominees doing it. Matters dragged along slowly till a vote was reached on the proposition of the minority to nominate the vice president first. It is practically a test vote on Sewall for vice president. Yea, vote against Sewall: Ballot taken by states: Alabama, passed; Arkansas, yeas 23; nays 1; Colorado, yeas 45; Indiana, yeas 17, nays 13; Kansas, yeas 2, nays 20; Alabama, yeas 26, nay 28; Louisiana, yeas 9, nay 26; Maryland, nay 9; Maine, yea 9; California, yea 24, nay 6; Massachusetts, yea 18, nay 9; Kentucky, yea 15, nay 9; Michigan, yea 18, nay 17; Mississippi, yea 18; Missouri, yea 23, nay 1; Montana, yea 1, nay 10; Nebraska, nay 57; New Hampshire, yea 40, nay 1, New Jersey, yea 7, nay 7; North Carolina, nay 35; North Dakota, yea 3, nay 9; Ohio, yea 48, nay 1; Oregon, yea 7, nay 6; Pennsylvania, yea 17, nay 21; Rhode Island, yea 4; South Dakota, nay 16; Tennessee, nay 77; Texas, yea 103; Utah, yea 5; Washington, yea 17; Virginia, yea 17, nay 36, West Virginia, yea 3½, nay 4½; Wyoming, yea 7; Arizona, nay 6, Iowa, yea 12, nay 16; New Mexico, yea 6; Oklahoma, yea 6½, nay 2, District of Columbia, nay 6, Indian Territory, yea 3, nay 1; Connecticut, yeas 3, nay 3; Minnesota, yea 34, nay 19; Wisconsin, yea 24, nay 1; Delaware, nay 3; Florida, yea 8, Maryland, nay 9. So far the vote stands, yea 634; nay 593; unofficial.

New York, yea 6, nay 38; Illinois, yea 31½, nay 33½; North Carolina, corrected, yea 10; nay 35; unofficial complete, yea 640, nay 631.

While the secretary was footing up the result of the convention was in great confusion. The North Carolina delegates threaten to change its vote unless the western delegates pledge to vote for a southern vice presidential candidate. Patterson, of Colorado, refuses to pledge his state. A row broke out in the North Carolina delegation and the band played "Yankee Doodle." The officers of the convention are trying to restore order. The ten yeas of North Carolina make the total unofficial vote, yea 650, nay 631.

North Carolina then, however, changed its 35 votes for the minority, this makes the unofficial total vote: yea 735, nay 546.

The official vote as finally announced was: Yeas 735, nays 615 This announcement was followed by a loud demonstration by the middle-of-the-road men as it was their first signal victory since the convention opened.

The report as amended was then adopted. A motion for a recess till 5 o'clock was vociferously voted down. General Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then presented the platform. He prefaced the reading by saying the proceedings of the committee were not entirely unanimous and that Kearby, of Texas, and Coxie, of Ohio, would offer minority reports. The reading of the different planks of the majority report was applauded slightly. It evidently would have been more enthusiastically received if General Weaver had not requested absolute silence The pronouncement for the free coinage of silver; against interest bearing bonds and the denunciation of the position of the present administration on the bond question, also the income tax provision more especially marked by applause.

St. Louis, July 25.—Shortly before dark last evening the Populist convention reassembled and Chairman Allen introduced Judge Jefferson Pollard, of Missouri, who read the platform of the silver convention, and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by that body.

The reading was repeatedly interrupted by delegates in various parts of the hall, who raised the point of order that the regular order was nominations for vice president

Senator Allen overruled these points of order.

Many of the planks of the Silver party's platform were enthusiastically received, but when the action of the silver convention in nominating Bryan and Sewall was read it was jeered by the middle-of-the road contingent, and on the motion of a Texas delegate the proceedings of the silver convention were referred to the committee on resolutions

Nominations.

Nominations were then called for, but the convention experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting under way, owing to a ruling made by the chair. When the parliamentary situation had been straightened out, Col. Bowman, who was taken off the floor by the adjournment of the convention in the afternoon, again took the stand and placed in nomination Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina Col. Bowman looked like a New York stock broker. He was stylishly dressed, and wore a close trimmed Van Dyke beard. He reviewed at length the situation. The purpose of the Democracy, he said, had been to secure an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall at the hands of the convention. There was a majority here for Bryan, but the convention to prevent a possible nomination of Mr Sewall, had decided to nominate the vice president first. If a southern Populist was placed on the ticket, Arthur Sewall would have it in his power to make fusion possible, and the defeat of McKinley certain. Skinner's name was not very enthusiastically received

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, placed Hon. Thomas E. Watson in nomination, in a speech in which he paid a high tribute to Mr. Watson's character as a man, a journalist and a statesman. He said that in all respects Mr. Watson was the peer of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Watson's name was received with loud applause.

Mr. Howard was followed by J. R. Sovereign, of Arkansas, in a practical, straightaforward speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Watson, whom he designated as a victim of the ballot-box stuffers. He said that Mr. Watson had never faltered in championing the cause of the People's party.

Mr J. Asbury Johnson, of California, a typical westerner in physique, spoke for that state, also seconding Watson's nomination. Mr. Johnson said the hearts of the people of California were with the south in this contest. If Mr. Watson was present and could speak to the convention he would duplicate the experience of Bryan at Chicago

Colorado yielded to New York, and then Lafe Pence ascended the platform. He lost no time in coming to the point. Immediately he mentioned Mr. Sewall's name it was greeted with loud applause, mingled with a liberal supply of hisses His speech took the shape of an argument, but his tone was defiant from the beginning.

After the Bryan contingent was driven from Texas its standard was raised in the center of the delegation by the middle-of-the-road farmers. In the fight over the Missouri standard it was torn in bits, one piece was carried to the Bryan gathering; the other pieces and the Arkansas joined the Texas; after a wild demonstration lasting seventeen minutes order was partially restored. The delegates declared they would bolt Bryan's nomination.

When quiet was restored after seventeen minutes General Field, of Virginia, General Weaver a running mate in 1892, moved to suspend the rules and make Bryan's nomination unanimous. The convention rose almost enmasse and cheered, but the Texas men yelled "No!," "No." The chairman declared the motion carried but yielding to a protest and decided to allow a call of states on the motion. Pending the call he recognized "Stump" Ashby, of Texas to present a resolution declaring the People's party stood ready to nominate Bryan provided he would "accept the nomination on the platform we have adopted," and adding. "If he is a patriot as we think he is he will rise above party and be the hero of the hour, step into the breach and redeem his nation from the rule of plutocracy."

George Schilling, of Wisconsin, attempted to secure a recess till Bryan could be heard from but was howled down. The roll call of states on Field's motion then proceeded amid the utmost disorder. Congressman Howard, of Alabama, demanded to know whether any other names could be placed in nomination and protested against the gag-law. The Texas delegation charged the platform, enmasse, shouting, "We will never be quiet if you try to continue that roll call." The chair held that when the roll was called delegates could vote for Bryan or any one else. This ruling confounded the confusion. A telegram from Eugene V. Debs, declining to permit the use of his name, was read. At last as the only way of restoring order General Field withdrew his motion and the call of the states for nomination continued. P. B. Cator, of California, then seconded the nomination of Bryan, and was followed by Claggett, of Idaho, Hines, of Georgia, and a delegate from Indiana, all seconding Bryan, Taubeneck also seconded Bryan and pledged every Populist vote in Illinois for him. While Cator was speaking Delegate Waybright, of California, protested against Cator's interpretation of the sentiment of that state which, he said, was "opposed to the crucifixion of Populism on the cross of Democracy."

Marion M. Williams just sent the following telegram to Bryan: "Will you accept the nomination for president on the platform of the People's party adopted here?" Williams is secretary of the Texas delegation and the dispatch was sent under instructions.

Kolb, of Alabama, and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, also seconded Bryan. While Simpson was talking the Texas delegation withdrew in a body. Simpson was followed by Miller, of Tennessee. The Texas delegation went into caucus on the outside, trying to agree on a candidate. Mrs. Minerva Roberts, the lady orator of Colorado, followed Miller in seconding Bryan. She said as between McKinley on one side and Bryan on the other there was no middle road.

The Texas delegation decided to vote for S. F. Norton, of Chicago, one of the original greenback men. Call, of New York, spoke in tones opposed to Bryan from the beginning. He opposed the marriage of Populism and Democracy, and asked whether the desire to endorse Bryan was due to a wish to promote the interests of silver or get into the band wagon. He referred to the anti bank plank in the platform and called attention to the fact that Bryan's running mate was a bank president. The convention began to howl and question the speaker's populism but it was vouched for though some one who stated he had been a member of the party for only two weeks. He asked that it be definitely ascertained whether Bryan would stand on the Populist platform before action was taken. Call closed by nominating S. F. Norton, of Illinois He was followed by Brown, of Massachusetts, seconding Bryan. Donnelly, of Minnesota, seconded Bryan; also Mrs Lease, of Kansas. Bryan's nomination is assured by an almost unanimous vote. The Texas and a few scattered delegates will vote for Norton.

Livingston, of Missouri, nominated Ignatius Donnelly, and when Donnelly declined he named J. S. Coxey, of Ohio.

The Texas delegation just received information that their telegram to Bryan had been delivered at 12 25 and that no answer had yet been filed.

Judge Green, of Nebraska, said in a choice between McKinley and Bryan, the People's party should not hesitate. He declared Bryan as good a Populist as any member of the convention. The Texas delegation, he said, had inquired whether he would accept the nomination. Judge Green replied he would be a fool to say he would accept the nomination before it was offered. He has not yet accepted the Democratic nomination

Then Captain Kitchens, of North Carolina, J. R. Buchanan, of New Jersey, C. B. Matthews, of New York, John Seitz, of Ohio, Mrs. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, seconded Bryan's nomination, and then "Cyclone" Davis seconded the nomination of Norton.

Davis proposed that in case Bryan should not accept the nomination the man

Mr. Azman Murphy ascended the platform amid a storm of handclapping to second Watson's nomination, which he did in a vigorous address. Mr. Murphy was a favorite, and almost every sentence uttered by him was punctuated with applause.

At the close of Mr. Murphy's speech, Harry Tracey, of Texas, arose and asked whether, if Watson should be nominated, he would remain on the ticket until the election.

"Yes, sir," came the response quick and sharply. "Yes, sir; until hell freezes over."

This was plain speech, and it brought the convention to its feet in a burst of applause.

L. A. Stockwell, of Indiana, also seconded Mr. Watson's nomination.

The name of Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, was suggested by Mr. L. Weller, known in his state of Iowa as "Calamity" Weller, who declared that Mr. Burkitt combined all the good qualities of all the other candidates.

Capt. Burnsham, of Tennessee, nominated the Hon. A L. Mims, of Tennessee. He spoke very earnestly.

"They offer us Mr. Sewall," he said. "Mr. Pence tells us that it is no objection to Mr. Sewall that he is a millionaire. I do not know whether he is a millionaire or a bankrupt, but Billy Bryan knows."

This expression did not elicit any approving demonstration. He declared it to be a foregone conclusion that Bryan should be nominated with a Populist as a yoke fellow This pleased the convention, and was applauded as was the statement that the "Democratic party had become a bankrupt, with the devil as a receiver." He eulogized Mr. Mims as a profound statesman and as a man whose heart was ever beating for humanity. He was almost a counterpart of William J. Bryan.

G. M. Miller, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr Mims, and Judge A. A. Gunby that of Mr. Watson. The latter referred to Mr. Watson as the "plumed knight" of the People's party. Mr Gunby was loudly applauded when he referred to Mr Sewall and said he could not see the consistency of selecting the president of a national bank to put down national banks.

"If," said Mr Gunby, in conclusion, "the Democratic party swallows Tom Watson they will have more brains in their stomach than they have in their heads."

This sentiment took the convention by storm. Hundreds of delegates rose to their feet and cheered lustily, and almost before he knew what was taking place, or before the convention realized the situation, Mr. Gunby was caught up by four or five stalwart delegates, and, large man though he is, he was trotted around the hall on the shoulders of his friends.

To-Day's Populist Proceedings.

St Louis, July 25.—The delegates straggled into the convention hall sullen and sleepy over last night's proceedings. Inextricable confusion reigned on the floor of the Populists convention before the call to order. Delegates stood about in animated groups, discussing the situation. The Bryan feeling was very strong, but the telegram from him received last night declaring he would not accept a nomination rendered the situation chaotic. Many decided to nominate him in spite of this. Others counselled an endorsement of Bryan instead of a nomination, pointing out that an endorsement would not require acceptance from him, and was a way out of the tangle. Others stated that Bryan could not refuse, if he did the responsibility would rest on the Democracy. Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9 35. After prayer, the chairman announced the first thing in order, was the selection of members of the national committee and committees to notify the candidate.

Several resolutions were presented and referred without reading. The chairman then called for nominations for president. Judge Green, of Nebraska, took the stage to nominate Bryan. He said the convention was here to name the next president of this republic He had already, he said, selected for vice president, that noble son of the south, Thomas E. Watson. The speaker had not named the candidate, however, when the Texas delegation interrupted with the point that the states must be called in alphabetical order for nominations. This drove Judge Green off the stage but the convention resented it and on motion the rule was suspended. Judge Green was recalled. He did not place Bryan in nomination, however. When Alabama was called Gov. Kolb yielded to Gen. Weaver of Iowa, but Col. Gaither, of Alabama, got the platform first, and made a speech about joining the cotton field of the south with the wheat fields of the west. Then Gen. Weaver came forward and formally placed Bryan in nomination. As Weaver concluded the convention broke into cheers and many delegates mounted chairs. An immense cross was brought in and paraded around the hall. Soon at least two-thirds of the delegates were taking part in the demonstration. When the state standards were collected on the speaker's stand Texas, Mississidpi, Oregon, Maine, Wisconsin and some smaller states did not join the groups. Then the picture receiving the next highest vote in the convention be the nominee. He said if the convention did not accept this proposition a call would be issued for a national Populist convention. Should that fail Texas would stand alone and call a state convention. Miss Mitchell, of Kansas, seconds Bryan.

J. Brad, of Beverly, Virginia, H. L. McGuire, of Washington, Wm. Brown, of Wyoming, Alexander Kent, of District of Columbia, seconded Bryan; West Virginia seconded Norton.

When the vote was taken Bryan and Watson were nominated on the first ballot.

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Shipping snakes is a new industry for San Jose, one person having shipped eight this season. They are of the bull species and are shipped to a taxidermist in North Carolina.

There are 846 children in Forrest under the age of 21.

The newspapers carriers of Urbana are to form a union.

A McKinley and Graff club has been organized at Delavan.

A large McKinley marching club has been organized at Monticello.

L. P. Graham was at Springfield yesterday on a business trip.

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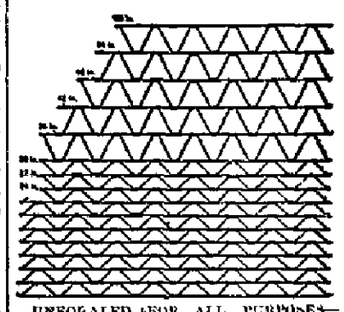
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THE DEATH RECORD.

Mrs Susan Reynolds, died at 5 o'clock p. m, July 22, at the family home on North Clayton street. She was the wife of E P. Reynolds.

The infant son of Mr and Mrs. Henry Deacons, residing southwest of Decatur, died of cholera infantum on July 21.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. Neisler Drug & Supply Co and N. L Krone.

Pythian Day.

It is quite probable that in the fall, very likely in the month of October, there will be a gathering in Decatur of representatives from all K. P lodges in Macon county. Pythian day is designed to benefit all the lodge officers and teams.

Attention, Old Soldiers!

The manufacturers have instructed us to give a bottle of 25c size of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure free to the first soldier of the civil war that applies for same. It is the great remedy for Chronic Diarrhoea, Cramp Colic and all Bowel complaints. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

A Son Appointed.

In the county court Judge Hammer has appointed Howard L. Gray administrator of the estate of Dr. J. L. Gray, deceased. The estate consists of a residence property, lot 2, block 1, Higgins' addition, personal effects and a small amount of money.

When You Take Your Vacation

the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Married.

In Decatur, July 23, by Rev. D. F. Howe at his home, R. M Sullivan, of Springfield, and Miss Clara Louise Wood, of Jacksonville. The couple took the afternoon train for Springfield.

Wonderful! Marvelous!

are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE POPULISTS.

The Convention A Tame Affair and But Little Done.

BRYAN AND WATSON NOMINATED.

The Middle-of-the-Road People Come in Whooping and Scatter Green Cards—McKinley Caricatured By the Convention.

St. Louis, July 23.—Though the Populist convention adjourned until 8 o'clock last night no session was held. There was no light in the Auditorium. Somebody had fooled with the wires. The middle-of-the-road people charged treachery and after much confusion and loud and ugly talk the chairman adjourned the convention till 10 o'clock this morning. Within half an hour after the delegates left the lights were in order.

How the Morning Broke.

St. Louis, July 23.—The delegates of both Populist and silver parties were abroad early this morning, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were up till the cocks crow. They gathered in groups in hotels, on street corners and a argued and wrangled and made speeches and often became greatly excited. The day opened clear and hot. As the hours passed it became intensely hot and with a sultry, steamy heat. The middle of the road Populists, at least the leaders, appear to realize this morning for the first time that they could not control the situation and though the rank and file still cried for absolutely independent action, most of the leaders are talking compromise on the basis of a Populist vice presidential nomination and a division of electors The middle-of-the roaders cannot get control of the committee which will formulate the action of the convention. The Bryan men feel that they have the nomination practically assured and are working like beavers to save Sewall.

The Populists began assembling shortly after 9. The air in the hall is extremely oppressive. Delegates stood about with their coats off, discussing the situation. The voices of the middle-of-the-road fellows are heard everywhere The Texas delegation is mad to the bone at the prospect of being balked in the middle of the road policy.

Not over 500 people are in the galleries.

Populist Convention Proceedings.

St. Louis, July 23.—At 10:10 Chairman Butler called the convention to order and the Rev. Smith offered prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the report of the committee on credentials was called for No one responded. The states were then called for members of the committee on permanent organization and resolutions At times there were long delays and sweltering delegates grew impatient. The middle-of the-roaders were extremely suspicious, and intimated it was a part of a plot to defeat them.

After the announcement of the committee on permanent organization the members retired. While the other announcements were being made the middle-of-the-roaders attempted a demonstration. It was dramatically arranged but only served to demonstrate the hopeless minority of the straight-outs. A squad of the middle of the roaders headed by Branch, of Georgia, suddenly plunged into the hall, and came whooping down the central aisle. Branch bore a big white banner inscribed "Middle of the Road, Straight Ticket." At the sight of it the Texas, Georgia, Maine, Missouri and Mississippi delegations mounted their chairs and yelled, at the same time a middle of the road delegate stationed in the gallery over the platform hurled out through the air about a peck of green tickets which fell like a cloud over the pit. The four delegations named gave cheer after cheer but the others sat stolidly in their seats About a sixth of the delegations joined in the demonstration. The green tickets contained the following

"Middle of the Road Financial Plank: We demand that the national treasury notes issued by the general government be receivable for all public dues and be made a full legal tender in payment of all debts public and private and loaned direct to the people through postal and other government banks at cost to the benefit of the people and that the government purchase and coin such an amount of gold and silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1 as may be necessary to pay the debts of the government which are made payable in coin. We demand that the volume of money be speedily increased to the amount necessary to transact the business of the country on a cash basis."

The committee on permanent organization has proceeded far enough in its business to show that Senator W. V. Allen, of Nebraska, will be selected permanent chairman of the Populist convention.

After the announcements of the committeemen was completed Clarens E. Conley, of Oklahoma, sang some campaign songs the words of which tickled the delegates immensely. The words dealt with the wonders of the X rays, alluded to Cleveland's fishing and duck hunting, and concluded with the prediction of defeat for the gold bugs in November. The Alabama delegate then introduced Mrs. Pennington, the sweet campaign singer of Arkansas, who sang a parody on Yankee Doodle with this refrain: "Yankee Doodle get your gun; Shoot gold bugs every one Yankee Doodle Dandy."

Crawford, of Kansas, moved that the delegates of the silver convention be admitted on the exhibition of their badges. The straight outs fearing the packing of the galleries under this guise opposed the motion and after considerable wrangling Chairman Butler ruled the motion out of order.

Washburn, of Massachusetts, presented the following resolutions: "Whereas, we are all Populists and deprecate the talk in some newspapers that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of this convention, therefore,

Resolved, That we repudiate all such utterances as a reflection upon the fidelity of the members of this convention and the People's party."

A storm of protests arise from the middle of the roaders. One made the point of order that before the convention was permanently organized no such resolution could be acted on. The chairman ruled that during the temporary organization no resolution could be passed expressing the sense of the convention. Howard, of Alabama, moved to refer to the committee resolutions. Branch, of Georgia, moved to table the whole subject. A vote was taken and Chairman Butler decided the motion carried. So this disturbing question was out of the way. Willis, of North Dakota, moved to take a recess but it was voted down.

Allen, of Nebraska, was recommended by the Populist permanent organization committee for permanent chairman by the following vote: Allen 29, Butler 6, Champion, candidate of the middle-of-the-roaders, 11.

It was announced that two minority reports would be made, one for Champion, of Maine, the other for Butler, of North Carolina, if he would allow his name to be used.

The members of the committee on credentials said the committee could not report before 8 o'clock, whereupon, after some squabbling and another song the delegates gave up the fight and took a recess till 8 p. m.

Resolutions Committee.

St. Louis, July 23.——The following are among the members of the Populist committee on resolutions: Illinois, John P. Steele; Iowa, J. B. Weaver; Nebraska, Governor Silas Holcomb; North Dakota, H. L. Sauches; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling.

The committee met immediately after the appointment of General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, as chairman. Taking the chair he said. The money question is everywhere considered paramount in the present campaign. The People's party made it such. It split the old parties and there is no doubt of the opportunities presented to the Populists. He divided the demands of the party as being the free coinage of silver; the issuance of legal tender paper money and the abolition of the national banks The transportation question was also essential as was the question of the election of United States senators by the people. While he felt like congratulating the Democrats he believed the People's party should plant itself on its own platform. He was for the principles of the party, first, and party autonomy next. But he desired it understood he did not give up either when there could be no doubt that the principles he enunciated are essential. He thought there would be no difficulty in concluding the work. Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, was elected secretary. The committee decided to appoint five sub-committees of five each on preamble, finance, transportation, land and direct legislation, to be appointed by the chair. A recess was then taken. The selection of Weaver as chairman is considered a Bryan victory. He wore a Bryan badge when he took the chair.

St. Louis, July 24.—The Populist convention was in session yesterday from 10 o'clock a. m. until 10:09 p. m. with the exception of a short recess. The middle-of-the-road crowd fought over every inch of ground, that offered an opportunity for two sides. They made a fight all along the line on the report of the committee on credentials and at times the scene was turbulent and ominous. They were defeated inch by inch but retreated sullenly, only to renew the fighting with greater vigor when the report of the committee on permanent organization was made The majority of the committee reported Allen of Nebraska for permanent chairman. There were two minority reports. One was in favor of Champion of Maine for chairman, the other favored promoting the temporary chairman, Butler. On the first vote in the convention Allen won by a vote of 758 and 501 for Champion. This showed the strength of the two wings of the Populists, and made plain the fact that the Bryan people had the convention. Allen was escorted to the platform and made a characteristic Populist address. He took the precaution to deny that the Populists were anarchists, talked about the middle-of-the-road; concluded McKinley was unfit for president and wound up by saying "Do you want a man who favors good government, ownership of roads? And they all shouted, "Yes," and some cried, "Bryan, Bryan." It was 9 45 when Allen closed. Then a shower of resolutions were presented and at 10 09 the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The Proceedings.

St. Louis, July 24.—The day opened hot, sultry and, threatening rain. The middle-of-the-road Populists are pretty thoroughly crushed by their defeat last night. They attempted this morning a call of delegations for the purpose of learning just where they stood. But the leaders were away and the effort was not successful. Thereafter the middle-of-the-roaders were much dispirited, and admitted their ultimate defeat. The leaders confined their efforts mainly to preventing the more hot-headed ones from bolting at once in order that the bolt might be made the more effective at the close, should the action of the convention be distasteful. The Bryan people this morning are confident they will be able not only to secure the endorsement of Bryan, but Sewall as well. Waiting again characterized the action of the silver convention. There is nothing for them to do, until they have secured a report from the committee on conference with the Populists, and that committee could not act until the Populists appointed a committee to meet it.

Not more than [illegible] of the delegates to the Populist convention were in their seats when Chairman Allen rapped for order at 10:05. It was dry, setting in for a drenching rain outside. Not over 800 people are in the galleries. The Rev. W. G. Williams, Methodist, offered prayer. The chairman then introduced Mrs. Marion Todd, Populist speaker, of Michigan, who announced the death of Mrs. E. M. Emery, of Michigan, a prominent reform worker and offered resolutions of regret. George Gaither, of Alabama, said Mrs. Emery's book, "The Seven Financial Conspiracies," had been largely responsible for the growth of Populists in his state. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A. A. Noe of Ohio, presented the chairman a gavel containing sixteen ounces of silver and one ounce of gold. Then a novel incident occurred: Capt. G. A. Lloyd, of Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Pennington, the "Sweet singer of Arkansas," marched into the hall, dressed in the costume of "Uncle Sam" and Columbia and made their way to the platform amid cheers, and Mrs. Pennington sang a Populist campaign song. Jerry Simpson mounted a chair and protested against the frittering away of the time of the convention. J. H. Dore, of California, declared the rules of the Omaha platform prohibiting federal office holders from taking part in the deliberations of the Populist convention should be enforced. His remarks were evidently aimed at Senators Butler and Allen, the temporary and permanent chairmen. No action was taken. A committee to confer with a similar committee from the silver convention was then appointed consisting of one delegate from each state. While the call of states to name members of the conference committee was being made a delegate from Texas, when that state was reached shouted, "Texas never treats with the enemy and names no member for that committee." All the other states made selections. The committee immediately retired to meet the silver committee. Congressman Howard asked the chair what powers were given the committee. Chairman Allen said the object was to ascertain if the two conventions could find common ground to stand on. Anything they did would be subject to subsequent action by the convention. The regular order then called for a reading of the minority report of the committee on rules. It recommended the nomination of a vice president before that of president. This was a part of the middle-of-the-road program. A motion was made to lay the minority report on the table. The plain purpose of the straight-outs was to test Sewall's strength. The proposition would show the extreme strength of the anti-Bryan men.

Donnelly, of Minnesota, protested passionately against the report of the committee on rules allowing the candidate to select the national chairman. He said it may be when this convention adjourns there will be little left of the People's party except the national committee and he wanted the national committee to select its own chairman. (Cheers from the middle-roaders) Judge Green, of Nebraska, replied vigorously, saying the People's party would emerge triumphant from the contest. The anti-Bryan men became obstreperous and interrupted him with numerous points of order which the chairman overruled and Green had his say out. Then Congressman Howard, of Alabama, one of the straight-outs, made a hot speech and took a shot at Chairman Allen for suggesting that any man wearing a delegate's badge was influenced by the use of money. He wanted to take up the report section by section and nominate the vice president first.

George Abbott, of Nebraska, appealed to the convention not to change the order of business but declared amidst straight-out cheers he would fight Sewall; that he was there "from the corn fields of the west to shake hands with the cotton fields of the south."

"Cyclone" Davis was then called for and made a characteristic speech which set the radicals wild. He appealed to the west to give the south the second place He declared the radicals must not be required to "take this young Sampson, the People's party, and lay it on the altar of Democracy." They are willing to accept the Joshua of Nebraska, if he could be assured of a candidate of their own for vice president and the preservation of the People's party. Patterson of Colorado, followed in a strong speech against the adoption of the minority report. He declared the endorsement of Bryan and the naming of a southern man would lead to great confusion. The middle-of-the-road men interrupted him with howls of dissent. He gave it as his opinion that Bryan could not accept the nomination on such terms. He believed a straight middle-of-the road ticket would be better.

Jerry Simpson followed and created unbounded enthusiasm among the straight-outs by declaring Kansas would cast her 99 votes for a southern man for vice president.

Judge Plowman, of South Dakota, who said he represented the only state that had two Populist United States senators favored the majority report, but said that South Dakota would be for a middle-of-the-road man for vice president if the delegation could be convinced it was for the best interest of the party. After some further talk the convention took up the report section by section.

The Populist committee on resolutions has agreed on a platform. It is substantially the same as that agreed on by the sub-committee and sent in these dispatches last night. Two minority reports will probably be presented, one by Kearby, of Texas, the other by Coxie of Ohio. Kearby will offer as a substitute for the majority report the Omaha platform with two additional planks, one declaring against irredeemable paper money, the others censuring referendum. Coxie will propose his non-interest bearing bond scheme and good roads measure.

The minority recommendation of three members instead of one for national committee from each state was agreed to.

On motion of Senator Butler it was decided that the national committee select its own chairman instead of the nominees doing it. Matters dragged along slowly till a vote was reached on the proposition of the minority to nominate the vice president first. It is practically a test vote on Sewall for vice president. Yea, vote against Sewall: Ballot taken by states: Alabama, passed; Arkansas, yeas 23; nays 1; Colorado, yeas 45; Indiana, yeas 17, nays 13; Kansas, yeas 9, nays 90; Alabama, yeas 26, nay 28; Louisiana, yeas 9, nay 26; Maryland, nay 9; Maine, yea 9; California, yea 24, nay 6; Massachusetts, yea 18, nay 9; Kentucky, yea 15, nay 9; Michigan, yea 13, nay 17; Mississippi, yea 18; Missouri, yea 29, nay 1; Montana, yea 1, nay 10; Nebraska, nay 57; New Hampshire, yea 40, nay 1, New Jersey, yea 7, nay 7; North Carolina, nay 85; North Dakota, yea 3, nay 9; Ohio, yea 48, nay 1; Oregon, yea 7, nay 6; Pennsylvania, yea 17, nay 21; Rhode Island, yea 4; South Dakota, nay 16; Tennessee, nay 77; Texas, yea 103; Utah, yea 5; Washington, yea 17; Virignia, yea 17, nay 36, West Virginia, yea 3½, nay 4½, Wyoming, yea 7; Arizona, nay 6; Iowa, yea 19, nay 16; New Mexico, yea 6; Oklahoma, yea 6½, nay 3; District of Columbia, nay 6; Indian Territory, yea 2, nay 1, Connecticut, yeas 2, nay 3; Minnesota, yea 34, nay 19; Wisconsin, yea 24, nay 1; Delaware, nay 8; Florida, yea 8; Maryland, nay 9. So far the vote stands, yea 684; nay 593; unofficial.

New York, yea 6, nay 36, Illinois, yea 31½, nay 23½; North Carolina, corrected, yea 10; nay 35; unofficial complete, yea 640; nay 631.

While the secretary was footing up the result of the convention was in great confusion. The North Carolina delegates threaten to change its vote unless the western delegates pledge to vote for a southern vice presidential candidate. Patterson, of Colorado, refuses to pledge his state. A row broke out in the North Carolina delegation and the band played "Yankee Doodle." The officers of the convention are trying to restore order. The ten yeas of North Carolina make the *total unofficial vote, yea 650, nay 631.*

North Carolina then, however, changed its 95 votes for the minority; this makes the unofficial total vote; yea 735, nay 546.

The official vote as finally announced was: Yeas 733, nays 615 This announcement was followed by a loud demonstration by the middle-of-the-road men as it was their first signal victory since the convention opened.

The report as amended was then adopted. A motion for a recess till 5 o'clock was vociferously voted down. General Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then presented the platform. He prefaced the reading by saying the proceedings of the committee were not entirely unanimous and that Kearby, of Texas, and Coxie, of Ohio, would offer minority reports. The reading of the different planks of the majority report was applauded slightly. It evidently would have been more enthusiastically received if General Weaver had not requested absolute silence. The pronouncement for the free coinage of silver; against interest bearing bonds and the denunciation of the position of the present administration on the bond question, also the income tax provision more especially marked by applause.

St Louis, July 25.—Shortly before dark last evening the Populist convention reassembled and Chairman Allen introduced Judge Jefferson Pollard, of Missouri, who read the platform of the silver convention, and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by that body.

The reading was repeatedly interrupted by delegates in various parts of the hall, who raised the point of order that the regular order was nominations for vice president.

Senator Allen overruled these points of order.

Many of the planks of the Silver party's platform were enthusiastically received, but when the action of the silver convention in nominating Bryan and Sewall was read it was jeered by the middle-of-the road contingent, and on the motion of a Texas delegate the proceedings of the silver convention were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Nominations.

Nominations were then called for, but the convention experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting under way, owing to a ruling made by the chair. When the parliamentary situation had been straightened out, Col. Bowman, who was taken off the floor by the adjournment of the convention in the afternoon, again took the stand and placed in nomination Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina. Col. Bowman looked like a New York stock broker. He was stylishly dressed, and wore a close trimmed Van Dyke beard. He reviewed at length the situation. The purpose of the Democracy, he said, had been to secure an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall at the hands of the convention. There was a majority here for Bryan, but the convention to prevent a possible nomination of Mr. Sewall, had decided to nominate the vice president first. If a southern Populist was placed on the ticket, Arthur Sewall would have it in his power to make fusion possible, and the defeat of McKinley certain. Skinner's name was not very enthusiastically received.

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, placed Hon. Thomas E. Watson in nomination, in a speech in which he paid a high tribute to Mr. Watson's character as a man, a journalist and a statesman. He said that in all respects Mr. Watson was the peer of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Watson's name was received with loud applause.

Mr. Howard was followed by J. R. Sovereign, of Arkansas, in a practical, straightforward speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Watson, whom he designated as a victim of the ballot-box stuffers. He said that Mr. Watson had never faltered in championing the cause of the People's party.

Mr. J. Asbury Johnson, of California, a typical westerner in physique, spoke for that state, also seconding Watson's nomination. Mr. Johnson said the hearts of the people of California were with the south in this contest. If Mr. Watson was present and could speak to the convention he would duplicate the experience of Bryan at Chicago

Colorado yielded to New York, and then Lafe Pence ascended the platform. He lost no time in coming to the point. Immediately he mentioned Mr. Sewall's name it was greeted with loud applause, mingled with a liberal supply of hisses His speech took the shape of an argument, but his tone was defiant from the beginning.

After the Bryan contingent was driven from Texas its standard was raised in the center of the delegation by the middle-of-the-road farmers. In the fight over the Missouri standard it was torn in bits, one piece was carried to the Bryan gathering; the other pieces and the Arkansas joined the Texas; after a wild demonstration lasting seventeen minutes order was partially restored. The delegates declared they would bolt Bryan's nomination.

When quiet was restored after seventeen minutes General Field, of Virignia, General Weaver's running mate in 1892, moved to suspend the rules and make Bryan's nomination unanimous. The convention rose almost enmasse and cheered, but the Texas men yelled "No", "No." The chairman declared the motion carried but yielding to a protest and decided to allow a call of states on the motion. Pending the call he recognized "Stump" Ashby, of Texas to present a resolution declaring the People's party stood ready to nominate Bryan provided he would "accept the nomination on the platform we have adopted," and adding, "If he is a patriot as we think he is he will rise above party and be the hero of the hour, step into the breach and redeem his nation from the rule of plutocracy."

George Schilling, of Wisconsin, attempted to secure a recess till Bryan could be heard from but was howled down. The roll call of states on Field's motion then proceeded amid the utmost disorder. Congressman Howard, of Alabama, demanded to know whether any other names could be placed in nomination and protested against the gag-law. The Texas delegation charged the platform, enmasse, shouting, "We will never be quiet if you try to continue that roll call." The chair held that when the roll was called delegates could vote for Bryan or any one else. This ruling confounded the confusion. A telegram from Eugene V. Debs, declining to permit the use of his name, was read. At last as the only way of restoring order General Field withdrew his motion and the call of the states for nomination continued. P. B. Cator, of California, then seconded the nomination of Bryan, and was followed by Claggett, of Idaho, Hines, of Georgia, and a delegate from Indiana, all seconding Bryan; Taubeneck also seconded Bryan and pledged every Populist vote in Illinois for him. While Cator was speaking Delegate Waybright, of California, protested against Cator's interpretation of the sentiment of that state which, he said, was "opposed to the crucifixion of Populism on the cross of Democracy."

Marion M. Williams just sent the following telegram to Bryan: "Will you accept the nomination for president on the platform of the People's party adopted here?" Williams is secretary of the Texas delegation and the dispatch was sent under instructions.

Kolb, of Alabama, and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, also seconded Bryan. While Simpson was talking the Texas delegation withdrew in a body. Simpson was followed by Miller, of Tennessee. The Texas delegation went into caucus on the outside, trying to agree on a candidate. Mrs. Minerva Roberts, the lady orator of Colorado, followed Miller in seconding Bryan. She said as between McKinley on one side and Bryan on the other there was no middle road.

The Texas delegation decided to vote for S. F. Norton, of Chicago, one of the original greenback men. Call, of New York, spoke in tones opposed to Bryan from the beginning. He opposed the marriage of Populism and Democracy, and asked whether the desire to endorse Bryan was due to a wish to promote the interests of silver or get into the band wagon. He referred to the anti bank plank in the platform and called attention to the fact that Bryan's running mate was a bank president. The convention began to howl and question the speaker's populism but it was vouched for though some one who stated he had been a member of the party for only two weeks. He asked that it be definitely ascertained whether Bryan would stand on the Populist platform before action was taken. Call closed by nominating S. F. Norton, of Illinois. He was followed by Brown, of Massachusetts, seconding Bryan. Donnelly, of Minnesota, seconded Bryan; also Mrs Lease, of Kansas. Bryan's nomination is assured by an almost unanimous vote. The Texas and a few scattered delegates will vote for Norton.

Livingston, of Missouri, nominated Ignatius Donnelly, and when Donnelly declined he named J. S. Coxey, of Ohio.

The Texas delegation just received information that their telegram to Bryan had been delivered at 12:25 and that no answer had yet been filed.

Judge Green, of Nebraska, said in a choice between McKinley and Bryan, the People's party should not hesitate. He declared Bryan as good a Populist as any member of the convention. The Texas delegation, he said, had inquired whether he would accept the nomination. Judge Green replied he would be a fool to say he would accept the nomination before it was offered. He has not yet accepted the Democratic nomination

Then Captain Kitchens, of North Carolina, J. R. Buchanan, of New Jersey, C. B. Matthews, of New York, John Seitz, of Ohio, Mrs. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, seconded Bryan's nomination, and then "Cyclone" Davis seconded the nomination of Norton.

Davis proposed that in case Bryan should not accept the nomination the man

Mr. Azman Murphy seconded the platform amid a storm of handclapping to second Watson's nomination, which he did in a vigorous address. Mr. Murphy was a favorite, and almost every sentence uttered by him was punctuated with applause.

At the close of Mr. Murphy's speech, Harry Tracey, of Texas, arose and asked whether, if Watson should be nominated, he would remain on the ticket until the election.

"Yes, sir," came the response quick and sharply. "Yes, sir; until hell freezes over."

This was plain speech, and it brought the convention to its feet in a burst of applause.

L. A. Stockwell, of Indiana, also seconded Mr. Watson's nomination.

The name of Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, was suggested by Mr. L. Weller, known in his state of Iowa as "Calamity" Weller, who declared that Mr. Burkitt combined all the good qualities of all the other candidates.

Capt. Burncham, of Tennessee, nominated the Hon. A. L. Mims, of Tennessee. He spoke very earnestly.

"They offer us Mr. Sewall," he said. "Mr. Pence tells us that it is no objection to Mr. Sewall that he is a millionaire. I do not know whether he is a millionaire or a bankrupt; but Billy Bryan knows."

This expression did not elicit any approving demonstration. He declared it to be a foregone conclusion that Bryan should be nominated with a Populist as a yoke fellow. This pleased the convention, and was applauded as was the statement that the "Democratic party had become a bankrupt, with the devil as a receiver." He eulogized Mr. Mims as a profound statesman and as a man whose heart was ever beating for humanity. He was almost a counterpart of William J. Bryan.

G. M. Miller, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr Mims, and Judge A. A. Gunby that of Mr. Watson. The latter referred to Mr. Watson as the "plumed knight" of the People's party. Mr Gunby was loudly applauded when he referred to Mr. Sewall and said he could not see the consistency of selecting the president of a national bank to put down national banks.

"If," said Mr. Gunby, in conclusion, "the Democratic party swallows Tom Watson they will have more brains in their stomach than they have in their heads."

This sentiment took the convention by storm. Hundreds of delegates rose to their feet and cheered lustily, and almost before he knew what was taking place, or before the convention realized the situation, Mr. Gunby was caught up by four or five stalwart delegates, and, large man though he is, he was trotted around the hall on the shoulders of his friends.

To-Day's Populist Proceedings.

St. Louis, July 26.—The delegates straggled into the convention hall sullen and sleepy over last night's proceedings. Inextricable confusion reigned on the floor of the Populists convention before the call to order. Delegates stood about in animated groups, discussing the situation. The Bryan feeling was very strong, but the telegram from him received last night declaring he would not accept a nomination rendered the situation chaotic. Many decided to nominate him in spite of this. Others counselled an endorsement of Bryan instead of a nomination, pointing out that an endorsement would not require acceptance from him, and was a way out of the tangle. Others stated that Bryan could not refuse, if he did the responsibility would rest on the Democracy. Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:35. After prayer, the chairman announced the first thing in order, was the selection of members of the national committee and committees to notify the candidate.

Several resolutions were presented and referred without reading. The chairman then called for nominations for president. Judge Green, of Nebraska, took the stage to nominate Bryan. He said the convention was here to name the next president of this republic He had already, he said, selected for vice president, that noble son of the south, Thomas E. Watson. The speaker had not named the candidate, however, when the Texas delegation interrupted with the point that the states must be called in alphabetical order for nominations. This drove Judge Green off the stage but the convention resented it and on motion the rule was suspended. Judge Green was recalled. He did not place Bryan in nomination, however. When Alabama was called Gov. Kolb yielded to Gen. Weaver of Iowa, but Col. Gaither, of Alabama, got the platform first, and made a speech about joining the cotton field of the south with the wheat fields of the west. Then Gen. Weaver came forward and formally placed Bryan in nomination. As Weaver concluded the convention broke into cheers and many delegates mounted chairs. An immense cross was brought in and paraded around the hall. Soon at least two-thirds of the delegates were taking part in the demonstration. When the state standards were collected on the speaker's stand Texas, Mississippi, Oregon, Maine, Wisconsin and some smaller states did not join the groups. Then the picture receiving the next highest vote in this convention be the nominee. He said if the convention did not accept this proposition a call would be issued for a national Populist convention. Should that fail Texas would stand alone and call a state convention. Miss Mitchell, of Kansas, seconds Bryan.

J. Brad, of Beverly, Virginia, H. L. McGuire, of Washington, Wm. Brown, of Wyoming, Alexander Kent, of District of Columbia, seconded Bryan; West Virginia seconded Norton.

When the vote was taken Bryan and Watson were nominated on the first ballot.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Shipping snakes is a new industry for San Jose, one person having shipped eight this season. They are of the bull species and are shipped to a taxidermist in North Carolina.

There are 846 children in Forrest under the age of 21.

The newspapers carriers of Urbana are to form a union.

A McKinley and Graff club has been organized at Delavan.

A large McKinley marching club has been organized at Monticello.

L. P. Graham was at Springfield yesterday on a business trip.

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

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Pleasant of action,
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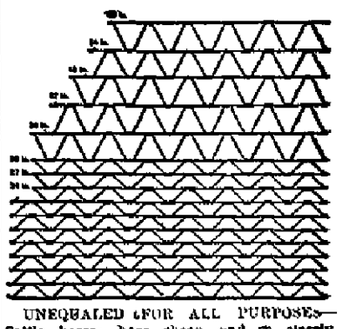
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It is easy to find the word wanted,
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The Chicago Times-Herald says:—"Webster's International Dictionary in its present form is absolute authority on everything pertaining to our language in the way of orthography, orthoepy, etymology, and definition From it there is no appeal. It has required no human effort and scholarship can make it.—Dec. 14, 1895.

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THE DEATH RECORD.

Mrs Susan Reynolds, died at 5 o'clock p. m., July 23, at the family home on North Clayton street. She was the wife of E. P. Reynolds.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Deacons, residing southwest of Decatur, died of cholera infantum on July 21.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not close this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Pythian Day.

It is quite probable that in the fall, very likely in the month of October, there will be a gathering in Decatur of representatives from all K. P. lodges in Macon county. Pythian day is designed to benefit all the lodge officers and teams.

Attention, Old Soldiers!

The manufacturers have instructed us to give a bottle of 25c size of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure free to the first soldier of the civil war that applies for same. It is the great remedy for Chronic Diarrhoea, Cramp Colic and all Bowel complaints. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

A Son Appointed.

In the county court Judge Hammer has appointed Howard L. Gray administrator of the estate of Dr. J. L. Gray, deceased. The estate consists of a residence property, lot 2, block 1, Higgins' addition, personal effects and a small amount of money.

When You Take Your Vacation

the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Married.

In Decatur, July 23, by Rev. D. F. Howe at his home, R. M. Sullivan, of Springfield, and Miss Clara Louise Wood, of Jacksonville. The couple took the afternoon train for Springfield.

Wonderful! Marvelous!

are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Weekly Republican.

Entered at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois, as second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY............Ohio

For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART.....New Jersey

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor................John R. Tanner
Lieutenant Governor.....W. A. Northcott
Secretary of State............J. A. Rose
Auditor..............J. H. McCullough
Treasurer..................Henry L. Hertz
Attorney General...........E. C. Aiken
University Trustees—F. M. McKay, Chicago; T. J. Smith, Champaign; Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, Jacksonville.

Clerks.

Clerk of the Northern Grand Division, Supreme Court..........Chris Mamer
Clerk of the Central Grand Division, Supreme Court......A. A. Cadwallader
Clerk of the Southern Grand Division, Supreme Court..........R. E. Mabry
Clerk of the Second Judicial District, Appellate Court...........C. C. Duffy
Clerk of the Third Judicial District, Appellate Court........W. C. Hibbard
Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District, Appellate Court..........M. Emerson

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

17th District.

For Congress..........JAMES A. CONNOLLY
For Member State of Board Equalization.....................THOMAS N. LEAVITT
For Elector.....................H. N. SCHUYLER

REPRESENTATIVES,

W. G. Cochran........Moultrie County
James E. Sharrock....Christian County

COUNTY TICKET.

For States Attorney.......Isaac R. Mills
For Circuit Clerk.......David L. Foster
For Coroner............Jesse E. Bendure
For Surveyor..........George V. Loring

Free silver will not start the tin bucket brigade because free silver will not start the factories.

Tom Watson proposes to keep in the middle-of-the-road and remain on the ticket as long as Georgia remains in the Union.

The Populists seem to have put a crown of thorns on the head of Bryan but the damage will not be greater than the wounds left by Tillman's pitchfork.

Mr. Whitney thinks the sound money Democrats can't swallow the Republicans unless they abandon the principle of protection. But the chances are the Republicans do not want to be swallowed by anybody. Its cooler outside.

William J. Bryan, the Demopopulist candidate for president, pressed the crown of thorns down very hard on the brow of labor when he helped to frame the Wilson tariff bill and many a child and many a wife has suffered as much as the father when the brow was torn by Bryan's free trade job-destroying heresy.

If John P. Altgeld by holding before the attention of the people promises as to free silver he can prevent the workingmen from inquiring into his convict labor competition and he will be the gainer thereby and if the free silver wing of the Democratic party can hold the attention of working men to free silver they can prevent inquiry into the robbery of jobs of the Democratic tariff act which was condemned by Cleveland himself.

The result of this campaign will determine whether the good sense of the American people is great enough to lead them back to the paths of prosperity under the conditions we had for thirty years prior to 1893, or whether the lack of good sense will impel them at the behest of a party that is without an issue, to plunge themselves into greater trouble by changing the standard of value after tearing down the prosperity of the country.

What the workingman in the United States wants is to get back the work and the pay he had in 1892. The free coinage of silver will not restore this to him. He has no silver bullion to get coined into dollars to buy bread with. Unless he has a job he cannot get the silver from the fellow who has the bullion and gets it coined. The only way to get work is to vote to restore the conditions we had in 1892 and which was overthrown by the Wilson bill. He can do this by voting for and electing McKinley and that is the only way to restore prosperity. The silver cry is an electioneering fraud raised as free trade was to get votes.

Suppose the country had free silver who would have the money? Would free silver prevent those who have the money now from having it then? Would free silver induce those who borrow money under favorable conditions to invest in enterprises and employ labor to do so to any greater extent than they do now? Under free silver those who have the money now and refuse to invest it because the promise for a return from it is not promising would have the money under free silver and would not invest it any more freely than they do now and the men of brains who borrow money to invest where it employs labor and who do not now borrow money for such purposes because business has been paralyzed by the illogical Wilson tariff would not borrow money for that purpose if the banks were lined with cheap dollars.

Wages continued to rise from 1865 until 1893. That is real wages, the wages that is measured year after year by its purchasing power, and it is true also of nominal wages. This all happened while we did not have free coinage of silver.

No nation that now exists or ever did exist made the progress in the accumulation of wealth that this nation has made in the last twenty-five years and it did it too without the free coinage of silver. Remember the march of prosperity was not checked until the system under which it prospered was changed by the election of the present administration then came prostration. Next came the day of reckoning—the campaign. Those who failed to conduct the affairs of government in their former prosperous way wanted an issue and free silver was seized upon to fool the people with.

A Decatur free silver paper tells a fool tale about a Macon county farmer who borrowed money on a farm which is now due and payable in gold and he cannot get the gold to pay his obligation. The whole tale is a self-evidant falsehood told by the paper or its informant. Such a condition does not or could not exist at this time in Macon county. Every dollar is as good as gold and the borrower or the lender can yet convert silver or paper into gold. The free silverites are of course frightening everybody who has money and making money hard to get but as yet they have not succeeded in bringing about the conditions the paper says exists in the case it gives but if they keep on those poor follows where obligations come due will be compelled to borrow money under contract to pay back 100 cents for every 100 cents they borrow, and if the free silverites should win, the borrower will have to sell twice as much stuff, lay up twice as many cheap dollars to meet his mortgage. The free silverites will make many a man's road rocky just as the same crew made it rocky for all of us with their free trade nostrum that was to make better times for everybody than we had in 1892.

A Prophet in Sheep's Clothing.

Lincoln (Neb.) Call: "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are raving wolves. "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

This solemn warning, these scriptural truths have a direct and pertinent application at this time. When W. J. Bryan became a candidate for congress six years ago, he came as the pretended friend of the common people. He taught that a protective tariff was legalized robbery, that by it the people were oppressed with taxation. Although elected a member of congress he was unable to secure the adoption of free trade because the president was a Republican. In 1892, he again appeared as the especial champion of the oppressed. Again he pictured the course of oppressive taxation and promised that if the government was turned over to his party this curse should be removed and the people would become prosperous. His party was successful at the polls; he was made a member of be committee that reported the Wilson bill which constitutes our present tariff law. Have the people gathered the fruit of prosperity from this tree which Bryan as much as any other individual helped to plant? Under the present tariff law the people have suffered as never before. Farmers who had produce to sell, merchants who had clothing and food to sell, laborers who had labor to sell have been unable to find a market because Bryan and his colaborers said, "We will compel you to compete with the under paid labor of Europe." Factories that in 1892, were working full time and paying their operatives the highest wages ever paid to labor, have been closed, while English factories have been more prosperous than ever cause they were able to sell their wares here without paying the duty which protected the American manufacturer in paying living wages. To bring about this result, to strike a fatal blow at the American laborer Mr. Bryan, in the halls of congress, employed all his eloquence which was powerful enough to make him a presidential nominee. He promised the people prosperity; he brought them ruin and want. Why is it that, in the speeches he now makes, he does not refer to the present condition of the country and explain if he can, why it is that men who were employed in 1892, when the Republican party was in power, are idle in 1896 when his party controls all the branches of the government? In 1892, the hobby was free trade. He was a false prophet then. His hobby is free silver now. He is no less a false prophet today than four years ago. If he will give us back the prosperity we enjoyed in 1892, we will be satisfied; but we want no more of his "free" theories put into practice. We must judge him and his present promises by his past acts. "Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing."

Ye shall know them by their fruits.

Mr. Whitney's Logic.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. W. C. Whitney takes a curious view of the relation of the Republican party to the bolting Democrats. He declares in effect that the nomination of a third ticket is being made inevitable by the neglect of the Republican leaders to provide a convenient and agreeable way for the sound money Democrats to vote the Republican ticket. "There should have been an immediate recognition of a new situation," he says, "and the Republicans should have been the first to welcome sound money Democrats to a non-partisan union, subordinating all other things to this question of national honor." This means, practically speaking, that the Republicans ought to have hauled down their flag, dropped their distinctive name, abandoned their organization, and reduced things to a condition that would have implied the formation of a new party, in which the sound money Democratic contingent could have found a pleasant resting place and cut a prominent figure. It is difficult to take such a proposition seriously. The lameness of its logic is apparent at a glance, and it is surprising that a man of Mr. Whitney's ability and self-respect should be willing to place himself in such an absurd attitude.

The Republican party represents at least nine-tenths of the men whose votes will be cast for the maintenance of the gold standard; and yet, according to Mr. Whitney's queer logic, it should have hastened to disband after the Chicago convention for the purpose of affecting a combination with the Democratic bolters. "The sound money Democrats are willing," he says, "to co-operate honestly and heartily with equally patriotic members of other parties in any rational movement to stamp out this heresy;" but the opportunity to do so is lacking, he goes on to assert, and "the responsibility rests upon the Republican candidates and leaders," because, strangely enough, they insist upon preserving the identity of their party and making the fight for sound money under its banner. If Mr. Whitney and his friends are really anxious to defeat the free silver movement, does not the logic of the situation make it proper and best for them to attach their comparatively scanty files to the formidable Republican force that is arrayed on the gold side of the controversy? They have nothing to say against the money plank of the St. Louis platform. It suits them entirely, and they can indorse it without any sacrifice of conviction. They have the privilege of taking that course, and it is certainly the one most likely to accomplish the result which they profess to have so much at heart. If they prefer to nominate a third ticket and cast their votes for it when they know it can not possibly succeed, that is their right, of course; but it is folly and nonsense to say that the Republican party is to blame for not breaking itself up in order to save them from that alternative.

Bryan a Corporation Lawyer.

Special correspondence from New York to the Boston Transcript unveils the following which will be read with interest:

Some little surprise will doubtless be caused among those friends of William J. Bryan, candidate of the nondescript convention at Chicago, who do not already know of it, on learning that he has been for some time a paid employe of a very large and rich corporation. This corporation is the Missouri Pacific Railroad company. Mr. Bryan, in the intervals of his Populistic free silver rhetoric, finds time to act as assistant attorney for the state of Nebraska, under General Attorney B. P. Waggoner, of the Missouri Pacific. A representative of the legal department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company in New York says:

"Mr. Bryan has been in our employ for a long time, just how long I cannot tell you. His office of assistant state attorney is not an important one. In fact, I did not know until within a day or two, when my attention was called to it, that Mr. Bryan held an office in this company. Some of his utterances would seem to be incompatible with conscientious service in a railway corporation."

"Has any word been received indicating an intention on his part to resign his office?" asked the reporter.

"Not that I am aware of," replied the lawyer, "and I should probably have heard of his resignation had it been sent in."

Nature Alone Creates Money.

Nature alone creates what mankind have universally agreed to call money.

Mankind call gold money at its weight all over the world. All that any government has to do with gold as money is to impress on its surface some symbol or mark indicating its weight and fineness.

Mankind have agreed to use silver as money in limited quantities, its value measured in gold. The only way mankind determines the value of silver is by asking how much silver will an ounce of gold buy? The answer today is an ounce of gold will buy thirty-two ounces of silver. That is the ratio—the worth of the inferior metal measured by the superior.

Owners of uncoined silver want the people of the United States to ignore the rest of mankind and give them the value of an ounce of gold for sixteen ounces of silver.

Bryan is willing to be president of the United States to carry out this robbery of the nation for the benefit of owners of uncoined silver.

The Cry for More Money.

Editors Republican: One of the most persistent demands of the silverites is for more money with which to transact the business of the country. They tell us that this scarcity of money has caused the low prices now prevailing. If we have high prices with very little money and low prices with the same, and then again very low prices with as great a volume of money as we have ever had as at present, there would not seem to be much evidence in favor of any relation with considering between money and the prices of products. In 1860 we had $4.99 per capita and high prices. In 1847, prices were very much lower and yet we had $10.59 per capita. In 1865 we had the high prices of the war, with all its interference with a nature's productive energy, and the depreciated money amounted to $20.57 per capita. In 1894, we are told by the statisticians that $24.28 per capita was in circulation in this country, and no doubt we have as much probably more today. If the arguments of the silver men as to the relation between the volume of money and prices would hold good, the prices of staple products should today at least be equal to those of 1895 when allowance is made for the depreciation of our money, and its par value in gold today. But these prices are not even equal to those. France has $34.77 per capita. Switzerland has only $9.97. According to the silver theory of prices, the prices in Switzerland should be three or four times lower than in France, and which we know is not true. There is also another factor against this cry for more money. The improved methods of finance facilitate the transaction of business to such an extent that the truth is, the business of our country and that of the world, could be effected with half the money per capita that was required fifty years ago. Yet still the cry is heard more, more. One very important thing is necessary if we would obtain the largest service out of each dollar, in transacting the business of the country and that is stability as is its value. If there is no uncertainty in the minds of our own citizens or foreigners, as to the value of our money of all kinds, the bulk of it will be found in the banks of the country, where it can be found and obtained by the business men who give work to the laborer. When the reverse is true, either from a doubt of the money or the methods of business, a large quantity of money is hoarded by individuals, money becomes scarce in banks and among business men, and then, what was more than abundant before is scarcely sufficient to transact the business of the country. Such a state of affairs is only one step removed from a panic.

It ought to be easy to understand therefore, that permanency of our monetary system is one of the requistes to the prosperity of our people. The least lack of confidence impairs the work that every dollar can otherwise perform in transacting the business of our country. I venture to make the statements that we are suffering in part from too much money, rather than the reverse proposition.

We have in Decatur at least 25,000 people. Our property real and personal is valued low, when placed at $15,000,000. Probably our banks have on hand in money of all kinds $300,000. This would be but $12 per capita and if there was nothing to disturb condfidence in our money, in our banks or in our business houses, even less than this would answer as actual money with which to make our exchanges and settle the differences between our citizens and between us and the outside world; for which we should need to send some away, at least as much would come back to us if we are in a solvent condition. The fear that now pervades all classes, as to the future condition of our monetary system, might cause an additional $4 per capita to be in the hands of our people, or $100,000. This would only make $16 per capita and our business can perhaps be easily transacted with this much perhaps with less. If we permit the silverites to have their way we must expect a depreciation of our money from the flood of silver that will be poured upon it and the foreign holder of any of our securities will make frantic efforts to obtain his gold. In this way our gold will leave us, and if any be left it will not be known as a circulating medium, but to be bought for a price that will vary from day to day. Hadn't we better remain in the frying pan, rather than going into the fire and be utterly destroyed? Did you ever know of a country whose people were more porsperous, who had better food to eat, better clothes to wear, or as money, books and other luxuries than our people had in 1892? We're long on fool issues, and short on common sense.

Squire Deprey.

TRYING TO DODGE.

Candidate Bryan Appeals to National Prejudice.

In the speech which gained him the democratic nomination for president Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, said, in reference to what he termed "the great paramount issue:" "My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, and upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this union."

If this means anything it means that the "paramount issue" on which the silverite campaign is to be fought is not free silver at sixteen to one, but the question whether this country is able to legislate for its own people. On this issue there can be no dispute. Of course the United States can legislate without the aid or consent of any other country. No advocate of sound money will for a moment deny Mr. Bryan's assertion, nor has anyone ever done so. If congress chooses to pass a law that the tides shall never rise more than four feet along any part of our seacoast, it has a perfect right to do so. If the United States wishes to enact legislation forbidding the Russian thistle to grow, it is able to do so without the consent of any other nation. If congress chooses to fix the price of sugar at four cents per pound, it can legislate to that effect without any aid from hated British or Frenchman. There is no doubt about our ability to legislate on every question without asking anybody's consent.

But if congress passes foolish laws will they have any effect? That is the real issue. Can the price of such a commodity as sugar be fixed by our laws? Certainly not. Equally impossible would it be to fix the price of silver at sixteen to one of gold. No believer in sound money thinks or says that we cannot pass a free and unlimited sixteen to one coinage law. They do say, and all the experience of mankind proves that they are right, that under such a law this country cannot alone maintain the value of silver at the present ratio.

Mr. Bryan's attempt to run away from the question as to our ability to raise the value of all the world's silver without the agreement (not consent, as he states it) of the great commercial nations shows the weakness of the silver cause. Confusing the ability to legislate, which nobody denies, with the ability to control values by legislation may do for a stump speech. It will not deceive the American people, who know well enough that our laws cannot fix the value of silver or of any other labor product.

Took an Early Drive.

At 8 o'clock this morning Deputy Sheriff Holmes got into a buggy and drove to a point beyond Niantic after a witness in the Roberts-Lancaster guardianship case now pending in the county court. Holmes was within a mile of Niantic when he met a party coming to Decatur who said the boy had left the country and could not be found. Holmes said: "That's all right, I'll get him. Get up," and he drove on five miles further to find the boy he wanted coming out of the timber toward his home. The boy is an important witness for Lancaster.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William M. Shockey, of North Railroad avenue on July 27, a son.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

SPECIALS—

For Thursday.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

We will give you a practical example of what a little money will do when well spent. All of our immense stock of Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, Chiffons and Millinery will go at remarkable prices for to-day. If you can't come write us. Don't miss the chances we offer for to-day only.

If we were to offer you these goods at our regular price they would be **CHEAP.** If we were to offer them at half price they would be **CHEAPER.** But at the prices we offer them to-day they are certainly the **CHEAPEST.**

RIBBONS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Parisian Ribbons 9, 12½ and 15c yd.
Valenciennes Edge, in Buerre and white, 1c yd.
Black Silk Lace, 9 to 11 inches wide, 25c yd.
Embroidered Bands in Batiste and Cream, former price 69 and 89c, today 25c yd.
White and Cream Galloon, your choice at 25c yd., worth 75c and 85c yd.
Batiste and Honiton Points, for collarettes, at 9c yd., former grice 25c yd.
Collarettes, in Cream, Batiste, Point Vernice, Embroidered Mull and Lace, at 69c, worth $1.50.
Black Satin Collars, lace trimmed, former price $2.98, only a few left, 98c.

Prices throughout our Millinery Department will be greatly reduced during this sale.

☞Watch our ad. Special Sales every day.

LINN & SCRUGGS
DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY

ONLY 17 DAYS

Of the great Slaughter Sale of the C. J. BRYAN Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods

THIS IS NO FAKE advertising scheme to draw trade. We mean business. Our store is rented to other parties who will open by September 1st, and we must be out before then. Our stock is too large to ship and must be reduced. Owing to the short space of time we have in which to accomplish this we make the following prices:

Men's Mackintoshes, formerly sold at	$ 6.00, now	$3.00
" " " "	7.00 now	4.25
" " " "	8.50 now	6.50
" " " "	12.00 now	7.75
Umbrellas, farmer satin cover, former price	$1.00, now	$ .75
" " " " " "	1.50 now	1.00
" gloria silk " " "	2.00 now	1.25
" " " " "	2.50 now	1.50
" " " " "	3.50 now	2.00
Men's Stiff Hats, late styles, former price	$1.50, now	$1.00
" " " " " "	2 00 now	1.25
" " " " " "	2.50 now	1.50
" " " " " "	3.00 now	1.75
" " " " " "	3.50 now	2.25
Men's and Boy's Soft Hats, in all the latest styles, at the same rate of reduction.		
Men's Grey Scotch Suits that sell at	$ 8.00 now going at	$ 4.00
" Scotch Tweed " former price	10.00 " " "	6.00
" Brown Worsted " "	8.50 " " "	5.00
" Black Clay " " "	12.00 " " "	8 00
" " " " "	18 00 " " "	10.00
" English " " "	16.50 and 18.00 "	
A full line of Stout Men's Suits at same rate of reduction.		
Boy's Wash Suits, formerly selling at	$ .50 now going at	$ .38
" " " "	1.00 " " "	.65
" " " "	1.25 " " "	.75
" Scotch " " "	3 00 " " "	1.75
" " " "	4.00 " " "	2 45
" Cheviot " " "	5.00 " " "	3.50
" Black, Blue, Clay W'sted Suits,	4.50 " " "	2.75
" Combination Suits, 2 p'ts. & cap,	4.00 " " "	2 80
" " " " "	6.50 " " "	3 75

This is beyond doubt the Greatest Cut in Clothing and Furnishing Goods ever offered in the city of Decatur and you should not fail to take advantage of it. We close August 16th.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.

GET THE RIGHT PLACE,

124-126 East Prairie Avenue.

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PRESENTATION GOODS

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New Articles Just Received.

Individual Oyster, Berry, and Salad Forks.

Cream Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Bon Bons.

Salad Spoons and Forks, Berry Spons, Preserve Spoons, Jelly Spoons.

Sardine, Cold Meat and Beef Forks, Lettuce Forks.

Sterling Silver Salts and Peppers.

The Prices on These Good Suit the Times.

Otto E. Curtis & Bro., Jewelers,

156 East Main St.---113 North Water.

OUR SUMMER OFER.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

A Golden Opportunity for the Sick and Suffering. The Best Most Valuable Opportunity of Your Life, If You Want to Quell.

According to their usual custom each summer, the best time the year for the sick to take treatment, and give the needy sick an opportu e get rid of their miserable suffering,

DRS. APPLEMAN & PREYMAN

WILL, UPON THEIR COMING VISIT,

MONDAY, AUGUS 10,

GIVE FREE TREATMENT TO ALL THE FLICTED,

The patient only required to pay actual cost of medicine nished.



THE WELL-KNOWN SPECIALISTS.

DR. APPLEMAN as has often been stated, is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College, where he spent years preparing himself for special work. He treats diseases of

MEN ONLY.

Young men, middle aged men, old men, suffering from weakness, impaired memory, dizziness, loss of power, unpleasant dreams, blood poisoning, headaches, losses, etc., should not let this opportunity pass, as a trial treatment will satisfy even the most skeptical of his wonderful curative powers in these cases. Not one failure in over 400 cases treated the past year.

☞ All treatment free. No charge for ☞ professional services. The patient ☞ required to pay nothing except cost ☞ of the medicines he uses. This ap- ☞ plies to all who call, no matter what ☞ the nature of the malady.

TO HELP ALL. Any chronic sufferer, whatever the nature of the disease, may call upon these doctors and get the best aid known to enlightened medicine at the actual cost of the medicines, it is the spirit and purpose of their visit to bring to the treatment and cure of chronic diseases generally the great advantages they possess in successfully handling these stubborn seated disorders, so prolific of human misery and so destructive of human life.

DR. PRETAN Is a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New City. He has had years of training in hospitals, and as has been demonstrat work has surpassed the expectations ady. He treats all

CHRONIC DISEASES,

Eye, Ear, Nose, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver Bowels ller. All diseases of women treated by method. Quick, positive cures.

Working for Apple, Not a Fee.

No pains will be make this demonstration complete ch individual case. Every patient who this free treatment will receive if pos earnest, careful and expensive ent treatment than if he were paying the It is the success of the principle that the effort and work in each case. Ex completely cured establishes the prin these doctors have been trying to that they can and do cure chronic diseas will take a positive pride in making to and treatment in every case under offer. If it could be possible, even be nder the regular fee.

A Genuine Bear in mind this is a genuine offer. Inspired by right hope that the many who need specialist will avail themselves of this gre r's offering and rid themselves of th that have troubled them for years.

COME AND CONSULT US. No matter what form or nervous disease you have, see us. Rest day and date,

MONDAY, AUGUST 10th, On Only,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Decatur, m. to 9 p. m.

REPUBLICAN MEETING At Oakley.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31



All are invited to attend. Addresses will be made by

I. R. MILLS and

W. F. CALHOUN.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I have money to loan on farms at 6 per cent. interest, without delay. Call and see me. GEO. W. EHRHART, Room 10 Opera Block. July 9-w1m

THE "Dollar Special" cabinet photo is still being made. $1.00 per dozen. Proofs shown Accuracy and permanence guaranteed. Dark days no hindrance in getting good negatives East End Gallery, 1079 E. Eldorado St. Dec. 30 d&wtf

PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS. GEO. M. WOOD; 136 South Water st. June5-d&wtf

Farm Loans.

$200,000 to loan on farm lands for five years at 6 to 7 per cent. interest. Money furnished in five days if title is good. May 21, 1896-w H AARON SMICK.

LOANS Of All Kinds Made by **PEGRAM & CO.,** Room One, over Citizen's Nat. Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN—Farm loans and City loans. Lowest rates and most favorable terms. C. E. GIVEN, 605, Millikin Bank Building. may7-d&wtf.

TENNESSEE FARMS for sale or rent; 40 to 1,000 acres, $3 to $10 per acre; rents from $2 to $3 per acre; secure a home while land is cheap; low rate excursion every two weeks. Aaron Smick, 140 East Main street, Decatur, Ill. —15wtf

DR. LAURENS ENOS, *Homoepathic Physician and Surgeon.*

Office and Residence, 345 North Main street Opposite Postoffice, Decatur, Ill. May 7, 1896-wtf

DR. ARTHUR D. KYNER, Resident Dentist, BLUE MOUND, ILL.

Office up stairs in Geo. Elliott's New Brick Building. Examination Free. Satisfaction guaranteed may16-w

Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1895-6.

1. First Saturday of November.
2. First Saturday of February.
3. First Saturday of April.
4. Last Saturday of June, at Co. Superintendent's office, Decatur.
5. At the time of the summer institute at Decatur high school.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday.

JOHN G. KELLER Co., Supt., ep12-w1yr Decatur, Illinois.

S. J. Bumstead, M. D.

Diseases of Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat.

Twenty-three years experience in these specialties. Straightens crossed eyes operates for cataract, adjusts glasses for all defective eyes. Rooms 5 and 6, Temple Block, 255 North Water street, over Lentz Music Store. Feb. 1—d&wtf

S. G. Hatch & Bro.

beg to state that CUT PRICES are in evidence all through the house.

Cut prices on Mohairs and Brilliantines,
Cut prices on Fancy Dress Goods,
Cut prices on Medium Dress Goods.
Cut prices on all Wash Goods.
Cut prices on Prints and Ginghams.
Cut prices on Notions, Hosiery, &c.
Cut prices on Millinery Goods.
Cut prices in all parts of the house.

We propose to make this the most notable sale ever made in Central Illinois. Examination strongly urged.

S. G. HATCH & BRO.,

151 EAST MAIN ST.

1879--ESTABLISHED--1879

Chilson's Steam Dye House,

134 S. State St., Decatur, Ill.

Clean or Dye Every Description of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing.

The best appliances and a thorough knowledge of the business enables us to re-dye and finish all kinds of goods in a manner unsurpassed anywhere. Goods sent to us by mail or express receive immediate attention.

134 South State Street, BACK OF POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Decatur, Ill. july 27-d&w

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can obtain patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

O. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHY HE LEAVES HIS PARTY.

An Old-Time Democrat Cannot Follow the Silverites.

Mr. Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia, a lifelong democrat and an influential citizen, has resigned as a presidential elector on the democratic ticket. Among other reasons for his action he gave the following:

It is merely paltering with the truth to pretend to acquiesce in the experiment of trying to make the product of a day's labor in a silver mine worth two or five times as much as the product of a day's labor in a gold or an iron mine. At the present time the results of a day's work in one occupation are worth approximately and in the long run as much as in any other. To affix an artificial value upon silver ore is a dishonest and unjust discrimination against every other form of industry, and when it is done by calling it a legal tender it is done at the expense of every class in the community except the money lenders and the money changers.

With currencies of different value in circulation, the money lenders always thrive at the expense of the people, and the debtor must suffer more than the wage earner. It was a favorite saying of Lord Palmerston that a high rate of interest meant a bad security, and the owner of money must charge for the risk if there is a chance that when he lends a bar of gold he may be forced to take payment in a bar of silver, just as the owner of a horse will hesitate to lend it with a chance of being given in return a sheep or a pig. That is all there is in bimetallism as a practical question as between the lender and the borrower, and, so stated, it ought to be easy to understand why, until it is stated, hundreds of millions of capital are lying idle which would be at the service of the south and west if they were willing to give back what they got.

Toadstools on Uncle Sam's Farm.



American Dollars in Mexico.

A man may get a meal, and when he puts down an American dollar in payment will get back as change a Mexican dollar which contains six grains more silver than our own. He gets a demonstration of the fact that it is the credit of our government which keeps the silver dollar afloat at 47 cents more than its intrinsic value, just as it keeps its paper notes, which have no intrinsic value at all, at an equality with a gold dollar. "Free, unlimited and independent coinage at sixteen to one" would mean dollars worth even less than Mexican silver dollars.

JUSTICE BIGELOW'S VIEWS.

Nevada's Great Jurist Tells Who Free Coinage Will Injure.

Chief Justice R. R. Bigelow, of the supreme court of Nevada, had a letter in a recent issue of the Reno (Nev.) Gazette which states some of the effects of sixteen to one free coinage very clearly. Here is a part of his letter:

It is not to be denied that the republicans of this state are hard hit by the action of the St. Louis convention upon the monetary question. The free coinage of silver is believed to be so much to the advantage of Nevada as a silver producer, and we have for so many years heard nothing but free coinage "at sixteen to one" arguments, that we have almost come to the conclusion that no one can think otherwise who is not a scoundrel bought with British gold. But there is another side to the question that is believed in sincerely by millions of as pure patriots as any who believe in free coinage of silver. Any man who says that this country can alone double the value of all the silver of the world and bring it and gold to par is either ignorant of the lessons of the past or he willfully shuts his eyes to them. If the free silverites carry the election this fall on their sixteen to one platform, it will not only paralyze business—it will utterly destroy it. There will be scarcely a bank or business house in the land that will not go down before the storm. It will send gold to almost 100 per cent. premium, and, as measured with silver, everything else will go up in value with it, but as it will take twice as many dollars as now to buy the same article it will be of no earthly advantage to anyone except the man who owes debts that he has not promised to pay in gold. His silver dollars will pay such a debt just as during the war greenbacks would pay one, although worth but 38 cents on the dollar, but they will only buy half as much flour or clothing or groceries as now.

But if he owes money to banks or money lenders—and who does not?—who have all protected themselves by gold contracts, he will have to take two of his silver dollars to buy one in gold, and at the same time, owing to the general stagnation in business, they will be harder to get hold of than gold dollars are now. It will be of no advantage to the silver states, because their silver will be just as hard to get from the ground as now, and a pound of it will buy no more steel or powder or any of the necessaries of life than now.

But the laboring man will be the one who will suffer the most. The Comstock miner will still get four dollars per day, the laborer two dollars and the clerk $60 to $75 per month, but it will be in silver, and, as it is now in Mexico, it will only buy for his family or himself one-half what it will to-day. The same will be the case with the crippled veterans, their widows and orphans, who are now getting pensions. Its effect will be to scale their pensions. Its effect will be to scale their pensions down one-half.

There is not one of the arguments of the silverites that cannot be completely and successfully refuted. Free coinage at sixteen to one by this country alone cannot possibly benefit anyone, but it can bring fearful distress upon all.

Gentlemen's or blood—$5 tan shoes, $3 grade, $2.48 at Powers' closing out sale.

PLATFORM FALLACIES.

False and Misleading Assertions by the Democratic National Convention.

The declaration of financial principles put forward by the democratic national convention is a shrewd mixture of cheap money delusions, half truths and wholly unfounded assertions. Its alleged statement of facts has frequently been shown to be untrue; in spite of this they were deliberately indorsed by a majority of the representatives of the democratic party. Since the standard raised at Chicago will be used to rally all the forces of silverism, flatism, currency debasement and debt repudiation, it becomes necessary to refute once more the statements on which the American people are asked to support the democratic candidates. This can be briefly and effectively done by a comparison of the assertions of the Chicago platform with the simple facts.

SILVER CLAIMS.	SOUND MONEY FACTS.
"The constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States."	The constitution does nothing of the kind. It does not contain a line or word which can be twisted into meaning that gold and silver shall be the money metals of the country. Article 1, Section 10, says: "No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." The denial of the right of the states to make anything but gold and silver legal tender is very far from naming those metals as the "money metals of the United States." In no other part of the constitution is gold or silver even mentioned.
"The first coinage law passed by congress made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit."	The first coinage law passed by congress made both gold and silver coins the unit or measure of value. The Spanish milled dollar was made the unit of number, but the coinage of gold was based on a fixed number of grains of gold, and not on a ratio with the silver dollar.
"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or consent of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold."	The coinage law of 1873 was passed after three years' discussion in congress, and it was printed 13 times in the course of its enactment. The speeches in both the house and senate during the proceedings on the bill show that the change was made as openly as any other law ever passed by congress. There is no proof that gold has appreciated. Measured by its labor cost—that is, the amount of labor necessary to obtain a given quantity of it—gold is cheaper to-day than in 1873.
"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."	The free coinage of silver bullion, of which 90 ounces are worth less than one ounce of gold, into legal tender dollars at a ratio of sixteen to one gold dollar, would at once force this country on a silver basis and thus bring about the monometallism which the silverites pretend to oppose. It is also the policy of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and other civilized nations. Silver monometallism, which would be the certain result of free coinage at sixteen to one, is the policy of China, India, Mexico and Japan. Are the gold using or silver using countries the most enlightened and prosperous and worthy of being imitated by Americans?
"Gold monometallism is a British policy. It is not only un-American, but anti-American."	This is a demand that silver worth only 52 cents shall be declared equal in value to a gold dollar worth 100 cents in face of the fact that the rest of the world refuses to join in establishing an arbitrary ratio between gold and silver. It is also a demand for legislation making debts contracted on a 100-cent basis payable in 52-cent dollars. It is a frank assertion in favor of debasing the currency by adopting the cheap silver standard. It means that one-half of the property of the millions of creditors of the country shall be taken away from them by law; and that if the silverites are successful they will bring on a financial panic by threatening investors with the loss of half their capital, thus forcing them to call in all their loans.
"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private."	

In one respect at least the Chicago platform is to be commended. It is a straightout declaration of revolutionary doctrines and repudiation principles. Everyone who supports it will know just what he is voting for, and the American people will have only themselves to blame if they are foolish enough to indorse a policy which would bring widespread ruin and poverty and end in national bankruptcy and dishonor.—Whidden Graham.

To Wage Earners.

Are you a wage earner? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce your wages 50 per cent, until you can, by striking or threatening to strike, get back a part of the reduced purchasing power of the dollars in which your wages are paid.

Never Mind the Workingmen.

Suppose it to be true that free coinage will double the price of wheat and other food products, where does the workingman come in, with double prices for his bread, meat and the like and the same old wage?

To Policy Holders.

Do you hold a policy in a life or fire insurance company? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce by one-half the value of your policy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

Ladies' fine Goodyear welt button shoes, fall styles just received, $3 grade, $1.98 at Powers' closing out sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hurle, of Newmansville, will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary August 6.

OF VALUE TO WOMEN

Interesting Information that Should be Carefully Read by the Fair Sex.

It Treats of the Dangers of Procrastination. Points out the Way to Relief from Various Ills. The Story of a Mother and Daughter.

From the Chronicle, Chicago, Illinois.

A story remarkable in many respects is told by Mrs. George Argile which contains much information which will be appreciated by thousands of women who are suffering as she did, and they will find relief from all their trouble, so easily, so quickly, and so permanently that they will wonder how the possibility came about.

Mr. George Argile left his native home in Yorkshire, England, eight years ago to embrace the greater opportunities this country offered. He was fortunate in immediately securing a responsible position on his arrival in Chicago with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Faithful to his duties he received recognition by promotions and to-day is in sole charge of the team trunks of this great railway system. The position is known in railroad circles as foreman of the teams that load and unload freight.

After one year and a half in the employ of this road he sent for his wife and children, who arrived safely here and in good health. After some two years residence here Mrs. Argile commenced to feel badly. Like thousands of other women she had womb trouble of over twenty years standing. At first this trouble, in Chicago, was not sufficiently acute to interfere materially with her household duties, but in course of months it developed to such a degree that it proved exceedingly painful to her to attend to the many little duties required to keep a house neat and tidy. This condition continued to grow worse and worse till she was forced to recognize that if she did not get skillful medical aid, she would grow into a confirmed invalid. During this period a neighbor whom she had known for quite a while told her that she was using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People with excellent results, and she believed that they would rid her of all her troubles without the aid of any physician. Having confidence in her neighbor's words she commenced to take the pills some six months ago and found that after taking the first box she felt an improvement, not great, but sufficient to realize that if this better feeling continued she would be on the right road.

With the second box, she knew that she was getting better, as she gained both flesh and strength, felt a buoyancy of spirit she had not experienced in years, and the pains from which she had suffered so much were quickly growing less. To-day it has been five months since she began taking the pills. She is relieved of all her pains, has regained her strength, so that she is able to work all day, and it is only when she overexerts herself that she has any indication of pains, which would also happen to a perfectly well woman.

This is the story of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for her, and of course she is well satisfied with the benefits she has received. But this does not end by any means what she has still further to tell, and what is more she speaks with the same knowledge she has of her own case, the case of her little daughter Emily who is 15 years old. She says in regard to her "about three years ago Emily in the summer months when diphtheria was prevalent, was taken down with it. She was very ill and had a serious time of it for weeks. Several times I doubted whether she would pull through but thanks to her strong constitution she got better and after many weeks was about again. I noticed, however, that something was left in her throat which seemed to effect her. Then, too, she did not regain her old lively spirits. She was languid in her movements, she complained of being tired and further more it became perceptible that she was growing nervous. Her condition during the following year after her sickness did not improve, in fact, I thought it was a little worse. The second year, I know it was; but probably being with her constantly did not fully realize that she was decidedly getting in a very bad way.

"It was only in the forepart of last year that I became seriously alarmed, as her languidness, her constant tiredness increased and she became so nervous and so fretful that if any person spoke to her, it would make her cry. Her appetite got poorer with every month and I did really wonder how the little thing could live on what she ate. Her complexion became sallow and assumed a greenish hue, and she became what I called 'skin and bones'—very thin indeed. This was her condition some four months ago. It was at this time that I had taken a few of the pills, and commencing to get faith in them I made Emily take them. I say, immediately she felt better, perhaps that is not quite true, but certainly after the third week I could see an improved condition in her, and this improvement continued up to the second month, slowly but surely. Then the improvement of the child became marked, her appetite returned and grew better with every day, she commenced to fatten up, she became more cheerful and lively and her nervousness at times left her altogether.

"In the last two weeks her complexion has regained the perfect color of health her cheeks are fleshy and plump and she is as lively as a cricket. Her appetite—well the less said about that the better, she is eating all the time, and all the time is hungry. When she now comes home from school, instead of listlessly crawling into the house to lie down to rest, she is romping all over the house and cries 'Mother you don't know how good it feels to be full of life, how glad I am that I don't feel tired any more.' She has completely thrown off her nervousness, and all those symptoms which for three long years made me fear very much that she had not long to live.

"All this I know to be due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because she has taken nothing else, and I am indeed thankful that Providence brought the thought to me of giving them a trial, know what a bad condition I was in before I took them, and I saw the condition my daughter Emily was in. To-day both of us look and are well. I can do the work in my house every day as I did formerly without any trouble and Emily is one of the liveliest, most cheerful and plump girls in our neighborhood, and that is saying a good deal as the children around us are noted for splendid health and excellent spirits. We live at 4760 Wentworth Ave.

"The above is a correct statement of the facts concerning my case and that of my daughter Emily.

(Signed.) EMILY ARGILE."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourth day of February 1896.

DAN. GREENE, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe; palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS,

Trotting Association MEETING:

August 18, 19, 20, 21, 1896.

FIRST-CLASS MILE TRACK.

...PROGRAM...

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

2:15 Class Pace	$500.00
2:18 Class Trot	500.00
3-year-old and under Pace, eligible to 2:25 class	400.00

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

2:28 Class Pace	$500.00
2:40 Class Trot	400.00
2:19 Class Pace	500.00

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

2:23 Class Trot	$500.00
2:35 Class Pace	400.00
Free for all Trot	500.00

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

2:23 Class Pace	$500.00
2:28 Class Trot	500.00
Free for all Pace	500.00

CONDITIONS.

American Association rules to govern except where special rules apply. All races, mile heats, best three in five. No horse by distancing the field or walk-over can win more than one money. The Association reserves the right to postpone or change program. Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional deducted from winners. Old distance rules to govern. Usual weather clause.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 10. Records made on that day no bar. We follow Terre Haute and Jacksonville and precede Galesburg.

G. A. KELLER, Secretary,

Decatur, Illinois.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PRESENTATION GOODS

Sterling Silver.

Made by the Gorham Mf'g Co.

New Articles Just Received.

Individual Oyster, Berry, and Salad Forks.
Cream Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Bon Bons.
Salad Spoons and Forks, Berry Spoons, Preserve Spoons, Jelly Spoons.
Sardine, Cold Meat and Beef Forks, Lettuce Forks.
Sterling Silver Salts and Peppers.

The Prices on These Goods Suit the Times.

Otto E. Curtis & Bro., Jewelers,

156 East Main St.---113 North Water St.

OUR SUMMER OFFER.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

A Golden Opportunity for the Sick and Suffering. The Best and Most Valuable Opportunity of Your Life, if You Want to Get Well.

According to their usual custom each summer, the best time of the year for the sick to take treatment, and give the needy sick an opportunity to get rid of their miserable suffering,

DRS. APPLEMAN & PRETTYMAN

WILL, UPON THEIR COMING VISIT,

MONDAY, AUGUST 10,

GIVE FREE TREATMENT TO ALL THE AFFLICTED,

The patient only required to pay actual cost of medicines furnished.



THE WELL-KNOWN SPECIALISTS.

DR. APPLEMAN as has often been stated, is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College, where he spent years preparing himself for special work. He treats diseases of

MEN ONLY.

Young men, middle-aged men, old men, suffering from weakness, impaired memory, dizziness, loss of power, unpleasant dreams, blood poisoning, leakages, losses, etc., should not let this opportunity pass, as a trial treatment will satisfy even the most skeptical of his wonderful curative powers in these cases. Not one failure in over 400 cases treated the past year.

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DR. PRETTYMAN is a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He has had years of training in the great hospitals, and as has been demonstrated, his work has surpassed the expectations of everybody. He treats all

CHRONIC DISEASES,

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver Bowels and Bladder. All diseases of women treated by his new method. Quick, positive cures.

Working for a Principle, Not a Fee.

No pains will be spared to make this demonstration complete in each individual case. Every patient who receives this free treatment will receive if possible, more earnest, careful and expensive care and treatment than if he were paying the usual fee. It is the success of the principle that inspires the effort and work in each case. Each case completely cured establishes the principle that these doctors have been trying to impress, that they can and do cure chronic diseases. They will take a manifest pride in making their care and treatment in every case under this free offer, if it could be possible, even better than under the regular fee.

A Genuine Offer. Bear in mind this is a genuine offer, inspired by right, with the hope that the many who need special treatment will avail themselves of this great New Year's offering and rid themselves of the diseases that have troubled them for years.

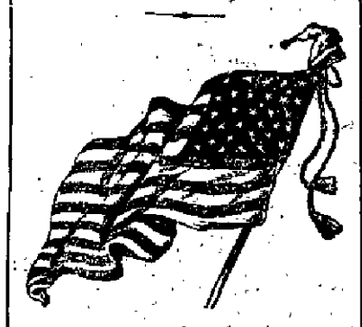
COME AND CONSULT US. No matter what form of chronic or nervous disease you have, see us. Remember the day and date,

MONDAY, AUGUST 10th, One Day Only.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Decatur, 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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$250,000 to loan on farm lands for five years at 6 to 7 per cent. interest. Money furnished in five days if title is good. AARON SMICK. May 21, 1896-wtf

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Office and Residence, 345 North Main street Opposite Postoffice, Decatur, Ill. May 7, 1896-wtf

DR. ARTHUR D. KYNER,
Resident Dentist,
BLUE MOUND, ILL.

Office up stairs in Geo. Elliott's New Brick Building.
Examination Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. may16-w

Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1895-6.

1. First Saturday of November.
2. First Saturday of February.
3. First Saturday of April.
4. Last Saturday of June, at Co. Superintendent's office, Decatur.
5. At the time of the summer institute at Decatur high school.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday.
JOHN G. KELLER Co., Supt.
ep12-w1y1 Decatur, Illinois.

S. J. Bumstead, M. D.
Diseases of Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat.

Twenty-three years experience in these specialties. Straightens crossed eyes operates for cataract, adjusts glasses for all defective eyes. Rooms 5 and 6, Temple Block, 356 North Water street, over Latz Music Store. Feb. 1—d&wtf

S. G. Hatch & Bro.

beg to state that CUT PRICES are in evidence all through the house.

Cut prices on Mohairs and Brilliantines.
Cut prices on Fancy Dress Goods.
Cut prices on Medium Dress Goods.
Cut prices on all Wash Goods.
Cut prices on Prints and Ginghams.
Cut prices on Notions, Hosiery, &c.
Cut prices on Millinery Goods.
Cut prices in all parts of the house.

We propose to make this the most notable sale ever made in Central Illinois. Examination strongly urged.

S. G. HATCH & BRO.,
151 EAST MAIN ST.

1879--ESTABLISHED--1879

Chilson's Steam Dye House,

134 S. State St., Decatur, Ill.

Clean or Dye Every Description of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing,

The best appliances and a thorough knowledge of the business enables us to re-dye and finish all kinds of goods in a manner unsurpassed anywhere. Goods sent to us by mail or express receives immediate attention.

134 South State Street, BACK OF POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Decatur, Ill. July 27-d&w

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is Opposite U. S. PATENT OFFICE, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHY HE LEAVES HIS PARTY.

An Old-Time Democrat Cannot Follow the Silverites.

Mr. Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia, a lifelong democrat and an influential citizen, has resigned as a presidential elector on the democratic ticket. Among other reasons for his action he gave the following:

It is merely paltering with the truth to pretend to acquiesce in the experiment of trying to make the product of a day's labor in a silver mine worth two or five times as much as the product of a day's labor in a gold or an iron mine. At the present time the results of a day's work in one occupation are worth approximately and in the long run as much as in any other. To affix an artificial value upon silver ore is a dishonest and unjust discrimination against every other form of industry, and when it is done by calling it a legal tender it is done at the expense of every class in the community except the money lenders and the money changers.

With currencies of different value in circulation, the money lenders always thrive at the expense of the people, and the debtor must suffer more than the wage earner. It was a favorite saying of Lord Palmerston that a high rate of interest meant a bad security, and the owner of money must charge for the risk if there is a chance that when he lends a bar of gold he may be forced to take payment in a bar of silver, just as the owner of a horse will hesitate to lend it with a chance of being given in return a sheep or a pig. That is all there is in bimetallism as a practical question as between the lender and the borrower, and, so stated, it ought to be easy to understand why, until it is stated, hundreds of millions of capital are lying idle which would be at the service of the south and west if they were willing to give back what they got.

Toadstools on Uncle Sam's Farm.



American Dollars in Mexico.

A man may get a meal, and when he puts down an American dollar in payment will get back as change a Mexican dollar which contains six grains more silver than our own. He gets a demonstration of the fact that it is the credit of our government which keeps the silver dollar afloat at 47 cents more than its intrinsic value, just as it keeps its paper notes, which have no intrinsic value at all, at an equality with a gold dollar. "Free, unlimited and independent coinage at sixteen to one" would mean dollars worth even less than Mexican silver dollars.

JUSTICE BIGELOW'S VIEWS.

Nevada's Great Jurist Tells Who Free Coinage Will Injure.

Chief Justice R. R. Bigelow, of the supreme court of Nevada, had a letter in a recent issue of the Reno (Nev.) Gazette which states some of the effects of sixteen to one free coinage very clearly. Here is a part of his letter:

It is not to be denied that the republicans of this state are hard hit by the action of the St. Louis convention upon the monetary question. The free coinage of silver is believed to be so much to the advantage of Nevada as a silver producer, and we have for so many years heard nothing but free coinage "at sixteen to one" arguments, that we have almost come to the conclusion that no one can think otherwise who is not a scoundrel bought with British gold. But there is another side to the question that is believed in sincerely by millions of as pure patriots as any who believe in free coinage of silver. Any man who says that this country can alone double the value of all the silver of the world and bring it and gold to par is either ignorant of the lessons of the past or he willfully shuts his eyes to them. If the free silverites carry the election this fall on their sixteen to one platform, it will not only paralyze business—it will utterly destroy it. There will be scarcely a bank or business house in the land that will not go down before the storm. It will send gold to almost 100 per cent. premium, and, as measured with silver, everything else will go up in value with it, but as it will take twice as many dollars as now to buy the same article it will be of no earthly advantage to anyone except the man who owes debts that he has not promised to pay in gold. His silver dollars will pay such a debt just as during the war greenbacks would pay one, although worth but 38 cents on the dollar, but they will only buy half as much flour or clothing or groceries as now.

But if he owes money to banks or money lenders—and who does not?—who have all protected themselves by gold contracts, he will have to take two of his silver dollars to buy one in gold, and at the same time, owing to the general stagnation in business, they will be harder to get hold of than gold dollars are now. It will be of no advantage to the silver states, because their silver will be just as hard to get from the ground as now, and a pound of it will buy no more steel or powder or any of the necessaries of life than now.

But the laboring man will be the one who will suffer the most. The Comstock miner will still get four dollars per day, the laborer two dollars and the clerk $60 to $75 per month, but it will be in silver, and, as it is now in Mexico, it will only buy for his family or himself one-half what it will to-day. The same will be the case with the crippled veterans, their widows and orphans, who are now getting pensions. Its effect will be to scale their pensions. Its effect will be to scale their pensions down one-half.

There is not one of the arguments of the silverites that cannot be completely and successfully refuted. Free coinage at sixteen to one by this country alone cannot possibly benefit anyone, but it can bring fearful distress upon all.

Gentlemen's or blood $5 tan shoes, $3 grade, $3 at Powers' closing out sale.

PLATFORM FALLACIES.

False and Misleading Assertions by the Democratic National Convention.

The declaration of financial principles put forward by the democratic national convention is a shrewd mixture of cheap money delusions, half truths and wholly unfounded assertions. Its alleged statement of facts has frequently been shown to be untrue; in spite of this they were deliberately indorsed by a majority of the representatives of the democratic party. Since the standard raised at Chicago will be used to rally all the forces of silverism, fiatism, currency debasement and debt repudiation, it becomes necessary to refute once more the statements on which the American people are asked to support the democratic candidates. This can be briefly and effectively done by a comparison of the assertions of the Chicago platform with the simple facts.

SILVER CLAIMS.	SOUND MONEY FACTS.
"The constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States."	The constitution does nothing of the kind. It does not contain a line or word which can be twisted into meaning that gold and silver shall be the money metals of the country. Article 1, Section 10, says: "No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."
"The first coinage law passed by congress made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit."	The dental of the right of the states to make anything but gold and silver legal tender is very far from naming those metals as the "money metals of the United States." In no other part of the constitution is gold or silver even mentioned. The first coinage law passed by congress made both gold and silver coins the unit or measure of value. The Spanish milled dollar was made the unit of number, but the coinage of gold was based on a fixed number of grains of gold, and not on a ratio with the silver dollar.
"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or consent of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold."	The coinage law of 1873 was passed after three years' discussion in congress, and it was printed 13 times in the course of its enactment. The speeches in both the house and senate during the proceedings on the bill show that the change was made as openly as any other law ever passed by congress. There is no proof that gold has appreciated. Measured by its labor cost—that is, the amount of labor necessary to obtain a given quantity of it—gold is cheaper to-day than in 1873.
"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."	The free coinage of silver bullion, of which 20 ounces are worth less than one ounce of gold, into legal tender dollars at a ratio of sixteen to one gold dollar, would at once force this country on a silver basis and thus bring about the monometallism which the silverites pretend to oppose.
"Gold monometallism is a British policy. It is not only un-American, but anti-American."	It is also the policy of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and other civilized nations. Silver monometallism, which would be the certain result of free coinage at sixteen to one, is the policy of China, India, Mexico and Japan. Are the gold using or silver using countries the most enlightened and prosperous and worthy of being imitated by Americans?
"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private."	This is a demand that silver worth only 52 cents shall be declared equal in value to a gold dollar worth 100 cents in face of the fact that the rest of the world refuses to join in establishing an arbitrary ratio between gold and silver. It is also a demand for legislation making debts contracted on a 100-cent basis payable in 52-cent dollars. It is a frank assertion in favor of debasing the currency by adopting the cheap silver standard. It means that one-half of the property of the millions of creditors of the country shall be taken away from them by law; and that if the silverites are successful they will bring on a financial panic by threatening investors with the loss of half their capital, thus forcing them to call in all their loans.

In one respect at least the Chicago platform is to be commended. It is a straightout declaration of revolutionary doctrines and repudiation principles. Everyone who supports it will know just what he is voting for, and the American people will have only themselves to blame if they are foolish enough to indorse a policy which would bring widespread ruin and poverty and end in national bankruptcy and dishonor.—Whidden Graham.

To Wage Earners.

Are you a wage earner? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce your wages 50 per cent. until you can, by striking or threatening to strike, get back a part of the reduced purchasing power of the dollars in which your wages are paid.

Never Mind the Workingmen.

Suppose it to be true that free coinage will double the price of wheat and other food products, where does the workingman come in, with double prices for his bread, meat and the like and the same old wage?

To Policy Holders.

Do you hold a policy in a life or fire insurance company? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce by one-half the value of your policy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

Ladies' fine Goodyear welt button shoes, fall styles just received, $3 grade, $1.98 at Powers' closing out sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hurst, of Newmansville, will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary August 6.

OF VALUE TO WOMEN

Interesting Information that Should be Carefully Read by the Fair Sex.

It Treats of the Dangers of Procrastination. Points out the Way to Relief from Various Ills. The Story of a Mother and Daughter.

From the Chronicle, Chicago, Illinois.

A story remarkable in many respects is told by Mrs. George Argile which contains much information which will be appreciated by thousands of women who are suffering as she did; and they will find relief from all their trouble, so easily, so quickly, and so permanently that they will wonder how the possibility came about.

Mr. George Argile left his native home in Yorkshire, England, eight years ago to embrace the greater opportunities this country offered. He was fortunate in immediately securing a responsible position on his arrival in Chicago with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Faithful to his duties he received recognition by promotions and to-day is in sole charge of the team tracks of this great railway system. The position is known in railroad circles as foreman of the teams that load and unload freight.

After one year and a half in the employ of this road he sent for his wife and children, who arrived safely here and in good health. After some two years residence here Mrs. Argile commenced to feel badly. Like thousands of other women she had womb trouble of over twenty years standing. At first this trouble, in Chicago, was not sufficiently acute to interfere materially with her household duties, but in course of months it developed to such a degree that it proved exceedingly painful to her to attend to the many little duties required to keep a house neat and tidy. This condition continued to grow worse and worse till she was forced to recognize that if she did not get skillful medical aid, she would grow into a confirmed invalid. During this period a neighbor whom she had known for quite a while told her that she was using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People with excellent results, and she believed that they would rid her of all her troubles without the aid of any physician. Having confidence in her neighbor's words she commenced to take the pills some six months ago and found that after taking the first box she felt an improvement, not great, but sufficient to realize that if this better feeling continued she would be on the right road.

With the second box, she knew that she was getting better, as she gained both flesh and strength, felt a buoyancy of spirit she had not experienced in years, and the pains from which she had suffered so much were quickly growing less. To-day it has been five months since she began taking the pills. She is relieved of all her pains, has regained her strength, so that she is able to work all day, and it is only when she overexerts herself that she has any indication of pains, which would also happen to a perfectly well woman.

This is the story of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for her, and of course she is well satisfied with the benefits she has received. But this does not end by any means what she has still further to tell, and what is more she speaks with the same knowledge she has of her own case, the case of her little daughter Emily who is 15 years old. She says in regard to her "about three years ago Emily in the summer months when diphtheria was prevalent, was taken down with it. She was very ill and had a serious time of it for weeks. Several times I doubted whether she would pull through but thanks to her strong constitution she got better and after many weeks was about again. I noticed, however, that something was left in her throat which seemed to effect her. Then, too, she did not regain her old lively spirits. She was languid in her movements, she complained of being tired and further more it became perceptible that she was growing nervous. Her condition during the following year after her sickness did not improve, in fact, I thought it was a little worse. The second year, I know it was; but probably being with her constantly did not fully realize that she was decidedly getting in a very bad way.

"It was only in the forepart of last year that I became seriously alarmed, as her languidness, her constant tiredness increased and she became so nervous and so fretful that if any person spoke to her, it would make her cry. Her appetite got poorer with every month and I did really wonder how the little thing could live on what she ate. Her complexion became sallow and assumed a greenish hue, and she became what I called 'skin and bones'—very thin indeed. This was her condition some four months ago. It was at this time that I had taken a few of the pills, and commencing to get faith in them I made Emily take them. I say, immediately she felt better, perhaps that is not quite true, but certainly after the third week I could see an improved condition in her, and this improvement continued up to the second month, slowly but surely. Then the improvement of the child became marked, her appetite returned and grew better with every day, she commenced to fatten up, she became more cheerful and lively and her nervousness at times left her altogether.

"In the last two weeks her complexion has regained the perfect color of health her cheeks are fleshy and plump and she is as lively as a cricket. Her appetite—well the less said about that the better, she is eating all the time, and all the time is hungry. When she now comes home from school, instead of listlessly crawling into the house to lie down to rest, she is romping all over the house and cries 'Mother you don't know how good it feels to be full of life, how glad I am that I don't feel tired any more.' She has completely thrown off her nervousness, and all those symptoms which for three long years made me fear very much that she had not long to live.

"All this I know to be due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because she has taken nothing else, and I am indeed thankful that Providence brought the thought to me of giving them a trial, know what a bad condition I was in before I took them, and I saw the condition my daughter Emily was in. To-day both of us look and are well. I can do the work in my house every day as I did formerly without any trouble and Emily is one of the liveliest, most cheerful and plump girls in our neighborhood, and that is saying a good deal as the children around us are noted for splendid health and excellent spirits. We live at 4760 Wentworth Ave.

"The above is a correct statement of the facts concerning my case and that of my daughter Emily.

(Signed.) EMILY ARGILE."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourth day of February 1896.

DAN. GREENE,
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS,

Trotting Association

MEETING:

August 18, 19, 20, 21, 1896.

FIRST-CLASS MILE TRACK.

...PROGRAM...

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

2:15 Class Pace	$500.00
2:18 Class Trot	500.00
3-year-old and under Pace, eligible to 2:25 class	400.00

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

2:28 Class Pace	$500.00
2:40 Class Trot	400.00
2:19 Class Pace	500.00

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

2:23 Class Trot	$500.00
2:35 Class Pace	400.00
Free for all Trot	500.00

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

2:23 Class Pace	$500.00
2:28 Class Trot	500.00
Free for all Pace	500.00

CONDITIONS.

American Association rules to govern except where special rules apply. All races, mile heats, best three in five. No horse by distancing the field or walk-over can win more than one money. The Association reserves the right to postpone or change program. Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional deducted from winners. Old distance rules to govern. Usual weather clause.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 10. Records made on that day no bar. We follow Terre Haute and Jacksonville and precede Galesburg.

G. A. KELLER, Secretary,
Decatur, Illinois.

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Choice of 100 Men's All Wool Suits—

In Light and Dark Shades,

At $7.95

to close out all of broken lines of suits—Big Bargains; some sold for $12.00. Well made, perfect fitting Suit, new and up-to-date styles, choice at ***$7.95.***

One Lot of Men's All Wool Suits at $5.50.

Prices the Lowest Ever Known.

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OFFICE DAYS.

Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

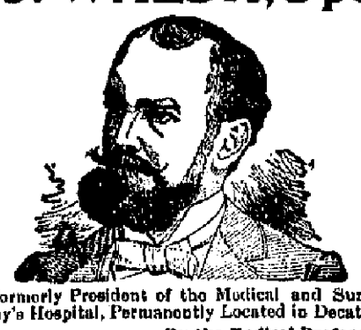
GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

HAVE YOU BROKEN THE LAWS OF HEALTH?

IF SO CONSULT AT ONCE

DR. E. J. WALSH, Specialist

CONSULTATION FREE!



CURES GUARANTEED!

Late of Chicago, Formerly President of the Medical and Surgical Staff of St Anthony's Hospital, Permanently Located in Decatur, Ill.

ACKNOWLEDGED By the Medical Profession, By the Press, By All as the

WORLD'S GREATEST and ONLY SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST in CHRONIC, NERVOUS and SURGICAL DISEASES OF BOTH SEXES.

WEAK MEN—You that are troubled with Nervous Debility, Defective Memory, Threatened Insanity, Loss of Will Power, Mental Delusions, Sleeplessness, or any other symptoms of nervous exhaustion. You should consult us before it is too late. Delay is fatal.

YOU CAN'T afford to delay if you are suffering with Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Early Consumption, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, or any blood, liver, kidney disease, piles or hydrocele. His long hospital experience enables him to save a life when others fail.

HE CAN positively guarantee a radical cure of Varicocele in seven days by his painless method. Women suffering from uterine or ovarian trouble of any nature come and get his opinion on your case free of charge. Blood, Syphilis and Gonorrhea cured by latest and best methods.

A PERFECT CURE guaranteed in all cases of Lost Manhood. No inconvenience or detention from business. If you are contemplating marriage consult him at once.

All Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

HYDROCELE cured in three days. SURGICAL OPERATIONS performed at your home when desired. Abdominal and brain surgery a specialty. Only curable cases taken. Best of references and credentials. If you cannot call, write. Strictly private and confidential.

Walsh Medical Institute, Rooms 3 & 4 Pfaffield Blk. 226 North Main Street, **Decatur, Ill**



HOSIERY.

Have You Seen The New Line of HOSIERY, Now on Sale At Prices to Reach All.

SHIRT WAISTS. Nice Line Shirt Waists at VERY LOW PRICES.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

H. C. Anthony

DECATUR, ILL.

A GOLD TICKET.

Decided Upon as the Result of the Chicago Conference of Sound Money Democrats.

TO HOLD CONVENTION IN SEPTEMBER

The Only Question Was Upon the Feasibility of the Convention Being Called by This Meeting—Eight States Represented.

Chicago, July 24.—The gold Democrats will name a third ticket. Delegates from eight states met at the Auditorium hotel last night in response to a call from a committee of the Illinois Democrats to decide whether a new ticket should be put in the field, and whether the conference should issue a call for a convention. General E. S. Bragg, of Madison, Wis., was elected chairman of the meeting, and U. A. Ewing, of Illinois, secretary. The conference definitely determined that a convention should be called. The only debate was whether it was advisable for last night's conference to issue the call.

George M. Davis, of Kentucky, presented the principal resolution. It was for the calling of a convention on September 1 in Detroit. The introduction of the resolution excited a lively debate. R. W. Knott, also of Kentucky, thought the resolution did not go far enough. H. S. Robbins, of Illinois, did not want last night's conference to issue the call. He said:

"The ground is slipping away from us. We must act, and act right away. I advise that a committee of ten shall be appointed who shall meet at the call of the chairman of the executive committee and then issue a call for a convention. Let this committee have power to appoint a committee which shall have full charge of the convention. Chicago is the place where the convention should be held, instead of Detroit. We want this call to issue from a broader basis than this executive committee."

In speaking on the resolution introduced by his colleague, R. W. Knott, of Louisville, Ky., said:

"Men in twenty-five states are waiting for this executive committee to act before they organize. In our own state the sound money Democrats have been waiting for some action by the committee and have only just completed organization. Let the chairman of this conference appoint one man from each state to form a committee to issue the call. We have our orders and they have come from the people."

Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, violently opposed the issuing of a call by the conference. His speech was frequently cheered, although the general sentiment was said to incline the other way. He said:

"If we are to have an organization which shall represent the Democratic party, we must receive it from the Democrats in every state in the union. We must not issue a call which shall come from a body too narrow to be potential. What electoral vote will our ticket command? That is the question which we must solve. I believe the true way is to appoint a good committee. Instruct that committee to select representatives from all the states in the union.

"I do not believe in each state going to the extent of putting up party tickets. Let us make the Republicans walk the floor to find out what the effect will be of a Democratic national ticket alone. The Republicans have made us walk the floor long enough. Let us make them take their turn.

"I do not believe in each state calling a convention in the regular way. We want the convention a thoroughly national one: then we will be in a position to put forth a ticket.

"The conference last night was too narrow an organization to issue a call. We want the call to come from a body which will command the respect and attention of gold Democrats all over the United States."

The convention was held behind closed doors, and every one not a delegate was requested to leave the room.

Lyndon Evans, one of the delegates, said:

"It is no longer a question whether a third ticket will be put in the field. That question was practically settled in the affirmative last night. The only question that now remains to be decided is whether it is advisable for this conference to issue the call. The general sentiment appears to be in its favor. We have just received a telegram from Minnesota saying that the executive committee of the gold Democrats of that state were holding a meeting last night. They have wired us that they will leave for Chicago as soon as the meeting closes and will be here this morning. It is possible that the question of issuing a call will not be decided upon until their arrival."

Several hundred telegrams were received from prominent gold Democrats all over the country, but there was one glaring blank in the lot. Not an administration Democrat, Eckels excepted, sent a word. This may have been owing to the fact that no states east of Ohio were asked to send representatives to the conference. This was not a slight, but a political movement. The delegates to the conference said they wished the movement to organize entirely in the west. They would fight the silver Democrats on their own grounds. The sentiment is almost entirely in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the convention. There was almost no debate over the time.

Those present at the conference were:

Wisconsin—Gen. E. S. Bragg, Senator Vilas, Ellis B. Usher.

Indiana—S. O. Pickens, W. D. Bynum, John R. Wilson, J. P. Frenzel, John T. Dye, A. W. Conduitt.

Nebraska—Euclide Martin, F. W. Vaughn.

Ohio—T. P. Linn, S. H. Holding.

Illinois—C. A. Ewing, Thomas A. Moran, John P. Hopkins, H. S. Robbins, Lynden Evans, A. A. Goodrich, B. E. Spanglar.

Iowa—J. M. Martin, Nat French, Thomas Newman, Henry Volmer, E. W. Boynton, E. M. Sharons.

Kentucky—Littleton Cook, Thomas W. Bullett, W. S. Haldeman, R. W. Knott, A. J. Carroll, George M. Davis.

Missouri—James O. Broadhead, F. W. Lehman, Henry T. Kent, Rolla Wells, L. C. Krauthoff.

The conference at a late hour decided to name a committee, made up of one from each state represented, to prepare a call. The committee will report this morning at 11 o'clock. The convention is to be held not later than September 2.

Gold Standard Democratic Convention Called.

The committee of the gold standard Democrats appointed last night today drafted a call for a gold standard national convention to be held September 2. A sub-committee was selected to arrange for a state convention for the nomination of a state ticket. The national committee arranged to meet in Indianapolis August 29 to decide on a place for holding the national convention September 2.

ROBERT E. LEWIS,

The Republican Nominee for Governor of Missouri on "The Cross of Gold."

From the Daily of Saturday.

Robert E. Lewis was nominated yesterday by the Missouri Republicanns for governor and in addressing the convention after his nomination he made a speech that was received with great enthusiasm. It bristled with good things. Among the best was the following passage:

"I am not here to deliver a prepared speech. It is not expected that those who are not looking for a thing will be prepared when it comes; and somehow I don't believe in much rhetoric in politics; just a little bit. For political questions are practical questions. They are every-day questions, which touch the woe and welfare of every citizen.

"I did not bring to this convention for effect a crown of thorns, or a cross of gold. Somehow, I felt a cross has no place in a Republican convention. You observe those who speak of crowns and crosses do not mention the flag. It is entirely proper that Socialists and anarchists should bear crowns and crosses, because whom they crown today they crucify tomorrow.

"There is too much of the sainted Lincoln wrapped up in the folds of that flag for it to be waved in an anarchist convention; there is too much patriotism of Grant, Sheridan, Logan and Garfield for it to be unfurled in a convention run by Altgeld and Tillman. Let them take their crowns and crosses and carry them to the people; let them appeal to sectionalism; let them strive to antagonize the south and west against the east, but let them remember that we stand before the world, proud of the fact that the south unfurled the American flag over thirty years ago, that the west never had a flag, and that the only standard we have is the stars and stripes

"The late convention in Chicago, misnamed Democratic, ran out a kind of a gang plank between Democracy and Populism and the man that walks up on that plank will soon find himself in the camp of Altgeld and Tillman. God grant that the Democracy of Jefferson will return from the wilderness after the next campaign, for we all appreciate an honorable foe. The Republican party stands today the only hope of the nation. It stands against the repudiation of a 100-cent dollar. It stands for a dollar that means that the laborer shall have full and just wages for his hire, and that a producer shall have full compensation for his hire. The Republican party is the only party which the old Jefferson Democrats can look to for a home in 1896. The Jefferson Democrats never did believe in the doctrines saddled upon the Democracy by the Populists and anarchists. He closed the mint against a 95-cent dollar for twenty-nine years, and yet those wearing the garb of Democracy tell us a 50-cent dollar is Jefferson Democracy.

"The coming campaign will not only be waged for honest money, but to restore to the statute books a protective tariff law that will keep the treasury full, and that will keep American money at home. A policy which will lead to the great prosperity of the country. I only wish to say that in 1896, on the 3rd day of November, that patriot and statesman, William McKinley, will be elected president, and with him a congress which will enact a tariff bill which will bring about the much-needed change. In Missouri I believe the banner you have placed in my hands will not trail in the dust, but will be triumphantly planted upon the ramparts of victory at our state capital."

EASTERN MONEY.

An Agent Notified That No More Money Will Be Placed In Bloomington at Present.

Bloomington Pantagraph: A gentleman who has been in the business of loaning eastern money on real estate in this section for many years, stated yesterday that he had been notified by his principals not to place any more money at present, but on the contrary to convert all loans into cash as fast as they become due.

"I hardly like to say anything for publication," said this gentleman, "because the advocates of free silver will at once say 'it is only a gold bug bluff,' but the fact is exactly as stated. I have been loaning an average of $50,000 a year on farm lands for this particular concern for many years. This is the first time the check rein has been put on. It is due entirely to uncertainty regarding the outcome of the election. The idea has been assiduously advertised that Illinois is going for free silver, and eastern capitalists have become alarmed. This money is loaned at 6 per cent, when local capitalists have been getting 7. When the loans come due and the borrowers are compelled to hustle to get the money to pay them, I believe they will get their eyes opened. I am really afraid that the effect will be to greatly depreciate the value of real estate. People thrash around and denounce the eastern money lenders, but the truth is that those despised concerns have saved our borrowers thousands upon thousands of dollars by keeping down the rates of interest. There is always a feeling against money lenders in the minds of some people, but it seems to me that the eastern capitalist has been a blessing to this country. I don't know how it could have been developed without their aid. In the same way English capital is plenty and cheap, and if our finances are kept on a sound basis, there is no limit to the amount available for American enterprises. It is all a matter of confidence, and just now confidence is badly shaken in American financial honor."

FACTS AS TO SILVER.

Free Coinage Questions in Form of a Catechism.

EVERY DAY QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Facts and Statistics Gathered From Official Reports—Amount of Money Per Capita Constantly Increasing—Why Farm Products Decline.

The purpose of this series of questions and answers is to put, in simple form, the problems raised by the free coinage controversy, with a plain answer to each. All statistical facts given are transcribed from official publications, and a list of all authorities used is published at the end of the catechism.

Q.—What is the fundamental claim of the free coinage advocates? A.—They claim that the amount of money in circulation has been decreasing since the demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in prices.

Q.—What are the facts? A.—So far as the United States is concerned, there has been an enormous increase. In 1860 the money in circulation in this country was $442,102,477; in 1872 it was $738,309,549; by the treasury bulletin at the opening of the present month it was $1,521,584,283.

Increase of Money Supply.

Q.—Who does this show? A.—It shows that our money supply has increased 24 per cent as compared with 1860, and 106 per cent as compared with 1872.

Q.—Has the money supply increased faster than the population? A.—Very much faster.

Q.—How do you prove this? A.—By dividing the total money in circulation at each date by the total population of the country at the same date, and thus finding the circulation per capita.

Q.—What does such a process show? A.—The per capita circulation of the United States on July 1, 1860, was $14.06; on July 1, 1872, it was $18.70; at the opening of the present month in 1896 it was $21.35.

Q.—But has not the money supply of the world at large been decreasing? A.—On the contrary, it has been increasing rapidly.

Q.—How is this proved? A.—By the statistics of new gold production.

Q.—How large has this production been? A.—The reports of the director of the mint, which are acknowledged authority, show that from 1873 to 1894 inclusive the world's total new gold production has been $2,526,834,000.

Gold Supply Is Increasing.

Q.—Is this new product of gold increasing or decreasing. A.—It is increasing with rapidity.

Q.—Give the figures. A.—In 1873 the world's gold product was $96,200,000; in 1880 it was $106,436,800. In the year 1890 it was $118,849,000. In 1894 it was $180,625,100. For 1895 the exact total is not yet compiled, but it is closely estimated at $199,500,000.

Q.—What does this mean? A.—It means that the amount of gold annually added to the world's money supply has more than doubled in the last twenty years.

Q.—Is not this annual rate of production liable to decrease? A.—On the contrary, all experts in the American, Australian and South African gold fields look for a further and very heavy increase over the present rate of production.

Q.—But has not the disuse of silver with full coinage facilities cut down the total annual addition to the world's metallic money supply? A.—It has not.

Q.—Why? A.—In 1873 the world's gold production was $96,200,000; its silver production $81,800,000; total, $178,000,000. Last year the production of gold alone was $199,500,000.

Greater Than In Bonanza Days.

Q.—Was not the combined annual production of gold and silver larger than this in the "bonanza days?" A.—It was not.

Q.—What was the highest record of the at period? A.—Between 1856 and 1860 the world's average annual production of gold was $134,053,000; of silver, $37,518,000; total, $171,701,000, or less by $27,800,000 than last years production of gold alone.

Q.—What are we to say then, of the argument that the money supply, since silver free coinage was abandoned, has been contracting? A.—That it is utterly false as applied to the world at large, and especially so as applied to the United States.

Q.—Is it true, nevertheless, that the price of wheat and many other farm products has fallen heavily? A.—It is.

Q.—How are such declines, in wheat for instance, to be explained? A.—By the enormously rapid increase in grain-growing area throughout the world.

Q.—Has the increase been especially rapid since 1873? A.—The increase in grain-growing area in this period, especially in North America, South America, and Asia, has never been approached in any equal period in the history of the world.

Competition Judged by Supply.

Q.—How do we judge of actual competition in the sale of wheat? A.—By the supplies thrown annually on the world's great distributing markets.

Q.—What market in particular? A.—England, where most of the buying nations go to purchase their grain.

Q.—What are the figures? A.—As recently as 1880 Great Britain imported for consumption and re-export 55,261,924 hundred weight of wheat—a large increase over the preceding annual average. In 1895 it imported 81,749,955 hundred weight.

Q.—What has made possible this remarkable increase in wheat production? A.—The exceedingly rapid development of transportation facilities in newly cultivated grain countries, among them India, Russia, and the Argentine Republic.

Q.—Has there been an increase in the United States itself? A.—An enormous increase.

Q.—How large? A.—In 1875 there were 36,081,512 acres of wheat cultivated in this country; in 1891 there were 39,916,897, an increase of 50 per cent. The yield in 1875 was 292,136,000 bushels, a heavy increase over preceding years. In 1891 the yield was 611,780,000. Even last year, with a greatly reduced acreage and a partial crop failure, the yield was 467,100,000 bushels.

Other Crops Also Increased.

Q.—Has the yield of other crops increased correspondingly.—A.—It has.

Q.—Give instances. A.—The cultivated area of corn in the United States in 1871 was 34,091,187 acres; in 1891 it was 76,094,515, increase, 124 per cent. The yield of corn last year was more than double that of any year prior to 1875. Both the acreage and the average annual yield of oats have doubled since 1871. Our cotton crop in 1894 was 50 per cent greater than in any year prior to 1887.

Q.—Was a decline in grain and cotton prices, under such conditions, inevitable? A.—As inevitable as a decline in the price of clothing, or furniture, or books, or steel rails, or pins, when competition in their manufacture has extended enormously.

Q.—Would free coinage help the producer of grain to a larger profit, under such conditions? A.—Not in the least.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through inflation of the currency the price of everything else would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before.

Silver Men Do Not Use Facts.

Q.—Do the free coinage advocates use in their speeches these statistical facts which we have examined? A.—They do not.

Q.—Can the subject be understood without examining them? A.—It cannot; the whole question rests on these facts regarding money and production.

Q.—Why do the free coinage speakers not use these facts and figures? A.—Because the facts and figures are against them.

Q.—Is there any dispute over the truth of the figures quoted in these answers? A.—They are undisputed, even by free coinage men. They are taken from the reports of the United States treasury, of the Department of Agriculture, of the Director of the United States Mint, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and of the British Board of Trade, all of them in their respective spheres, the highest known authorities.—New York Post.

BRAAN AND SEWALL

The Nominees of the Silver Convention—Proceedings.

St. Louis, July 23.—The silver convention met yesterday afternoon at 4:50 o'clock and received the report of the committee on permanent organization as follows:

Permanent Chairman—William P. St. John, of New York.

Vice Permanent Chairman—Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota.

Secretary—R. E. Diffenderfer of Pennsylvania, with power to select his own associates, one of whom will be George P. Kyeney.

Reading Clerk—W. Jefferson Pollard, of St. Louis.

They were elected and St. John addressed the convention after which there was a long wrangle over the appointment of a committee to confer with the Populists as to a union of forces. The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Free Silver Convention.

St. Louis, July 23.—The silver convention was called to order at 10:30. No prayer. Chaplain Nichols having been called out of the city and no substitute was provided. Charles A. Towne, vice chairman, was introduced and proceeded to deliver an address.

Towne said the press of the country had forgotten its sacred duty and had become the pliant tool of monopoly. Money was God-worshiped. But the day of regeneration is at hand. History is being made today. The people had been lax but had determined to manage their own affairs. He denounced the pernicousness of the present money system. (Great cheering.) The single gold standard would ruin the masses of the people. In November they would relegate the party of monopolies to oblivion. He spoke of the "heroism and patriotism" of Teller, in bolting the Republican convention. The speaker then proceeded to eulogize Bryan, in glowing terms. This evoked the biggest demonstration which has thus far characterized the convention.

At the conclusion of Towne's address, ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, in response to calls, took the platform.

St. John was greeted with cheers. He told how corn worth 10 cents a bushel and oats 8 cents in Kansas; potatoes 6 cents in Minnesota, was one reason why so many farmers believed in free silver. A few months ago nearly every one believed nothing on earth could defeat McKinley for president but the surrender of American interests to great Britain at the Republican convention had fallen on McKinley like a bolt of lightning. It had changed the sentiment of the whole country. Free silver would sweep the nation. The people had arisen and would defeat the corrupt gold power. The gold bugs declared free silver would make this country a dumping ground for the silver of the world. He hoped it would in coins that would make the circulation $60 per capita which was not too much and would make this the most prosperous country in the world. St. John declared never in the history America had it been so hard to keep gold here as under the present system. Under it $262,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued and the working people plundered by "Wall street syndicate and English bond sharks." When St. John said the big banner was displayed on which was painted two human figures, one marked "McKinley" the other "Monopoly." Above them these words "Down Them." It was loudly applauded. Mrs. Helen Gougar, of Indiana, was the next speaker. She denounced the "gold bug monopolists" and "Wall street plutocrats" and "English bond sharks." Said the only salvation of the people from serfdom was free coinage of silver. She denounced McKinley and the platform on which he stands, the Republican party, the liquor traffic, the rum power of the world. And the saloon keepers. The anarchists, she said are with McKinley and so were the "thieves of Wall street."

After Mrs. Gougar concluded Judge Joseph Sheldon, of Connecticut, delivered an address reviewing the foreign trade relations as affected by the silver issue. Delegate Hall, of Illinois, said the potent influence on the voters of the country in behalf of silver would be the announcement of a union of former party affiliation with those attendant on the silver convention. He moved a poll of the delegations be taken for publication. Carried. A poll was ordered taken at the next session. A resolution was offered for an individual consideration of delegats that this convention is logically and in the coming campaign must be the peculiar representative of independent free silver Republicans and that the efforts of the national committee should be chiefly directed to augmenting this Republican element for the support of the nominees of this convention. R. A. Cole, of Milwaukee, referring to Mrs. Gougar's address, said he did not think it wise to take up the prohibition cry, to denounce the brewing interests would be to lose strength among the Germans. A vigorous effort was made to shut him off, but he would have his say. A recess was then taken till 2:30 p. m.

Friday's Session.

St. Louis, July 24.—Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order at 10:50 a. m. Prayer, the first of the convention, was by Rev. L. W. Covert, of Missouri. The delegates for meeting the conference committee with the Populists in a conference committee was announced for 1 p. m. Delegate Baker, of California, moved to defer action on the platform, nominations, etc., until 3:30 p. m., when a report of the conference committee was expected. Cole, of Wisconsin, seconded the motion which was adopted. The hour of the afternoon session was then fixed for 3:30 p. m.

Some of the leaders of the silver convention say they will take no action till the Populists adopt a platform and nominate candidates. Then if Bryan and Sewall are successful, the silver convention will endorse them and go over to the People's party convention in a body.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was called for one. He said he went to Chicago with little hope that a free silver platform would be adopted. He was agreeably disappointed. Never were more patriotic men on earth assembled than the delegates to the Chicago convention. Wall street was there with its corruption fund but it was of no use. The silver delegates are incorruptible. Then he spoke of the nomination of Bryan. At the mention of Bryan's name the delegates rose and shouted, and cheered. Stewart then told of Bryan's convention speech which, he said, was the greatest oration in history. He went on to say that Bryan was a Populist in belief and was not a Democrat in good standing, having frequently said he would not support the party if it adopted a gold platform. The people must come forward and elect the free silver ticket in spite of the "millions raised by the gold bugs to corrupt the voters of the United States." The roll of the convention was called to determine the number of army veterans in attendance in favor of silver. The poll showed 196 union veterans, and 18 ex-confederates, and 4 Mexican war veterans. Judge C. R. Scott, of Omaha, then took the stand and in the course of his address prayed that God would send "pestilence, disease, war, famine among us, but oh, God, deliver us from another four years of that man, Cleveland."

At the conclusion of Scott's speech the convention adjourned till 8:30.

When the convention convened again Bryan and Sewall were nominated and the convention adjourned sine die.

A WET JULY.

The Rainfall This Month Was Remarkable and Exceeds That of the Same Months of Past Years.

The rainfall this month has been something remarkable. The amount of water which has fallen has been enough for a whole season but for such a great amount of rain to fall in July is out of the ordinary. Prof. Coonradt, the weather observer, has some interesting figures in regard to the rains. There have been nine rainy days this month. The following are the dates on which rain fell and the amount: Third of July, .21 inches; fourth, .53; fifth, .09; fifteenth, .19; nineteenth, 2.35; twentieth, .26; twenty-second, .44; twenty-third, 1.33; twenty-fourth, .91. This makes a total of 6.81 inches of rain during the month, a record which surpasses the past two years. In July of 1895 there was a total rainfall of 3.43 inches and in the same months of 1894 a total rainfall of 1.23 inches. More rain has fallen in July of this year than in the same month of the past two years put together. The farmers are now hoping that the rains have stopped for a time anyway as they have had more than enough.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Cochran's Dates.

Sullivan News. Department Commander Cochran's reunion appointments for the next month are as follows: July 29, Cherry Point, Edgar county, Veteran association; August 7, Lena, Stephenson county; August 12, at Oblong; August 13, Bethany and Cerro Gordo; August 14, Minonk; August 19, Illinois Chautauqua, G. A. R. day, Havana; August 20, Lovington; August 21, Olney; August 27, Rock Island; August 28, Lake county reunion at Antioch.



"I have a dear little babe, and am well. I thank Mrs. Pinkham for this, and so could other motherless women. I was a victim of Female troubles. *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound cured me."—Mrs. Geo. C. Kirchner, 351 Sheffield Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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High Art, Sky Blue Enamel over Satin Finish Icycle

is in our window, mounted by a man. This m started on his trip July 21st at 6 p. m., and will ride dail from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. He will finish his long ride on ig. 31st at 8 p. m. With every purchase of $1.00 or mo you will be given a guess on how many miles the man w ron as shown by attached cyclometer. To the lucky guess will be given the wheel, which can be exchanged, if desi , for a ladies' wheel of like make. You pay no more for ur goods of us than you do elsewhere, and in addition get chance at a $105.00 wheel.

We have made SWEEPIN REDUCTIONS on all Spring and Summer Clothing and this fact of itself shold prove of interest to you.

B. Stine Clothing Co.,

245--249 NORTH WATER ST.,

NEXT TO BRADLEY BROS.

Your Money Back if Want It.

We Are Showing

A BEAUTIFUL LIN OF

Wedding Presents,

IN RICH CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER.

Ask to See the English Wedding Ring.

W. R. Abbott & Co.,

JEWELERS.

North Water Street.

A Pushin and a Shovin'

$4.75 $6.75 That's us—always pushin' and shovin' out goods. Every month there's some need of it. Just now we've a particular reason for rushin' things; NEED ROOM! so there's extra pushin' and shovin' now.

$8.75 NOW, MEN, GET IN THE PUSH! All light color and light weight Suits at MANUFACTURER'S COST.

I. MAIENTHAL & SONS'

NEW CLOTHING STORE,

Between Prairie and William. 222 NORTH MAIN STREET.

U-Bar Spike-Tooth Harrow

Also STEEL GAS PIPE HARROWS

Almost any number of teeth. Best braced and simplest in the market. No parts to break. If your agent does not keep it, write us.

Gale Mfg. Co. ALBION, MICH.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators Rakes and Planters.

Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mama eats a Cascaret, baby gets the benefit. Cascarets make mother's milk mildly purgative.

The religious campmeeting at Mechanicsburg will begin on Saturday, August 1st.

What's the matter with you? Constipated? Cascarets will cure. Eat them like candy.

The annual picnic of the Old Settler's society of Sangamon county will be held at Purvines' grove near Pleasant Plains on Thursday, August 20.

Just before going to bed eat a Cascaret candy cathartic. Makes you feel fine in the morning.

Go to Spencer & Lehman company for wood pumps, iron pumps, force pumps and pump repairs. feb6d&wtf

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Go to Spencer & Lehman company for fine surreys, canopy and extension top buggies and road wagons, and a full line of medium grade vehicles.

Feb. 26. d&w tf

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The failure of M. D. Alexander, merchant at Macon, will occasion some surprise in commercial circles in Decatur. He has long been regarded as one of the solid business men of the town. He was the owner of the building he occupied.

Small in size, but great in results DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The Garver family reunion will not be held at Cerro Gordo on August 13 as first arranged, because the old soldiers of the 107th regiment will be there that day. The Garvers will select another date.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Andrew Williams, living seven miles north of Lebanon, St. Clair county, picked up a $4000 draft on a St. Louis bank on his farm the other day. The valuable document was blown there by the big tornado. One of Williams' neighbors found a silk dress on his farm in the pocket of which was discovered $75 in paper money. The dress and money were claimed by a lady living at New Baden whose house was demolished by the storm.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from Piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases will yield quickly when it is used. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Incorporated.

The Macon County Monument association at Decatur was incorporated Friday at Springfield, the object as stated in the papers being to erect a monument to deceased soldiers. The incorporators are Mary C. Damrow, Sarah R. Harwood, Ann L. Tincher, Lucien L. Burrows and George S. Durfee. This association is the one started by the members of the Dorcas Sowing society which some time ago made an offer to raise the funds for the monument.

Died of Heart Disease.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Sudden Death at Clinton.

Rev. Joshua J. Miles, aged 78 years, died suddenly at his home at Clinton. He was a college graduate and a man of fine attainments and strong convictions. The funeral took place today conducted by Rev. L. B. Pickrell.

Mrs. Araminta Funk, wife of Henry Funk, died suddenly last night of heart disease at 11:30 o'clock, at her home in Macon, aged 57 years, 2 months and 19 days. The funeral will be held Friday at 2:30 o'clock at the Christian church, Rev. Mr. Newcomer officiating.

Death of Mrs. Mary E. Lanham.

Mrs. Mary E. Lanham, after an illness extending through four months, passed away in death at 3 a. m. today at the home of her father, Carroll Edds, No. 590 East avenue. Her age was 46. She leaves a son, aged about 21 years. The funeral will be held from the house at 2 p. m., Friday, July 24, Rev. George F. Hall officiating.

Sales of Real Estate.

John Stoutenborough to J. M. Waller, lots 33 and 4' block 3, Long's addition to Macon—$10.

M. D. Alexander and Leroy Shaw to R. H. Woodcock, lot 6, in block 17, R. R. addition to Macon—$2000.

James McRoberts to Mary E. Goodridge, lot 16 in block 3 of Smith & Co.s' addition, $200.

Mary E. Goodridge to J. S. McRoberts, lot 7 in block 5 of Cassell's fourth addition, $1300.

Lucinda Garver et al, to Anna A. Eller, 40 acres in section 30, 17 4 east, $2000.

W. H. Starr to Charles A. Starr, lot 14 in the resurvey of block 3 of Prather, Adamson & Prather's addition to Decatur, $1.

J. F. Hill to Clarence J. Hill, lot 4, 19.71 acres in the northwest quarter of 5, 15, 2 east, $1971.

William D. Walter to Margaret Hawley, lot 29 in block 4 in Higgins' addition to Decatur, $350

Don't Stop Him!

He has had an attack of colic and is making for the drug store after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoea and Colic Cure, 25c and 50c. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

A CASE FROM NIANTIC.

Strange Conduct of a Husband and Father—Heard by Vail.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Judge Vail in chambers was engaged yesterday for a time in hearing an application for an injunction on petition of Mrs. Sarah F. Roberts, of Niantic township, restraining her son-in-law, Lajune Lancaster, from removing his two children from this county. The Mills Bros. and I. A. Buckingham appeared for the petitioner. In her bill Mrs. Roberts, the grandmother of the motheress children, alleges that Lajune Lancaster was married to her daughter, Julia Roberts, in 1887, and that from his wedding day he failed to support his wife or the children that were born to them. He spent his time in gambling and drinking and his family had to get along the best that they could. Four children were born to the couple but two of them are dead. It was soon after his wedding day that he came home to his mother-in-law to live, and he since made his home there. It is alleged that in the entire course of his married life he spent six dollars on his family. At the home of his mother-in-law, there was a mulatto servant with whom Lancaster became infatuated and to whom he paid more attention than he did to anyone else about the house. His wife died some time ago, and then he took the mulatto and moved with her to Moweaqua. It is alleged in the petition that the delectable pair put in their time fishing and drinking. The negro woman will soon give birth to a child of which it is alleged Lancaster is the father. Mrs. Roberts not only wants possession of her daughter's children but she asked that a guardian be appointed for them, and Judge Hammer in the county court named her last evening. The case for the possession of the children will come up at the September term of the circuit court. Lancaster may relinquish his claim to them voluntarily, but if he does not he cannot remove them from the county until the case is settled.

FAILURE AT MACON.

Julius S. Edmundson Makes an Assignment to R. H. Woodcock.

From the Daily of Saturday.

In the county court today Julius S. Edmundson, agricultural implement dealer at Macon, made a voluntary assignment to R. H. Woodcock, for the benefit of his creditors. The papers make this showing:

Liabilities.

J. L. Hight & Son Macon	$ 130 04
C. G. Arnold, Macon	125 00
Hugh Proctor, Decatur	450 00
Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill	24 00
Plant Seed Co., St. Louis	72 06
E. B. Tait, Decatur	134 38
Wayne Works, Richmond, Ind	46
Morehouse & Wells Co., Decatur	4 68
Spencer Lehman Co., Decatur	28 48
Geo. B. Durfee & Co., Decatur	155 00
Barber Bros., Bloomington	997 48
N. A Crozan, Decatur	170 00
Martin & Co., Peoria	318 10
Economist Plow Co., South Bend, Ind	6 30
Emerson M'f'g Co., Rockford, Ill	2 40
Pekin Plow Co., Pekin, Ill	7 88
Lisley & Co., Peoria	177 80
Rhes, Elton & Thielem, Peoria	8 50
J. G. Starr & Son, Decatur	9 10
Keystone M'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo	4 67
Total	$2837 19

Assets.

Business property at Macon valued at $1000 on which there is a lien for balance unpaid amounting to $450; also one horse, one set single harness, one set double harness, one surrey, three buggies, two road wagons, thirteen wagons, three cultivators, one old road wagon, one oil tank and oil, lot of pumps and tubing, one hay rack, one tank heater, notes and accounts and one fire proof safe.

Dull business and poor collections are given as the causes for the failure.

After a Divorce.

In the circuit court Mrs. Zurilda Burns has applied for a divorce from her husband, F. M. Burns, also for injunction and separate maintenance. The couple reside at Blue Mound. There are three children. The plaintiff alleges that her husband has left her several different times and refused to come back and live with her, but always did until the last occasion when he deserted her and refuses to return. He left her the last time during the month of June. She alleges that on one occasion when he went away he took with him her half sister and that they came to this city and lived together for some time. On another occasion she alleges that he kept a girl at Madam Davis' house, south of the city. He is the owner of sixty-five acres of land in Christian county, owns a house and three building lots in Blue Mound and also a little store and two business lots in Blue Mound. In addition to this he has an interest in his father's estate which consists of 160 acres of fine farming land. In this particular it is stated that his father has made him his principal legatee. The defendant is furthermore possessed of personal property. He is amply able to take care of his wife and children. Attorney I. A. Buckingham represents Mrs. Burns. Cree, Ewing & Walker appear for the defendant.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

Mrs. Ed Kretzer Comes to Decatur from Her Home in Harristown.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Mrs. Edward Kretzer is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Robinson, 875 West Wood street. She came from her home in Harristown, having separated from her husband. It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Kretzer could not get along together so Mrs. Kretzer packed a trunk and started for Decatur yesterday, checking the trunk from Harristown to Decatur, intending in a day or two to go on to DeLand and stay a while with a sister. Kretzer saw that his wife intended to leave him so he quietly came to Decatur without her knowing it. He bought a ticket back to Harristown, then went to the baggage room and told the baggageman that he had a trunk in the room which he could identify but that he had lost the check. He finally identified it to the satisfaction of the baggageman and he checked the trunk back to Harristown at his request. Mrs. Kretzer sent her check down soon and wanted her trunk, but was surprised to find a little later that her husband had got the trunk. Mrs. Kretzer said last night that she would never live with her husband again and that she intends to get a divorce from him this September. The couple have three sons who are living with their father.

2.24 INCHES OF RAIN.

It Was a Record Breaker—Damage Done to the Corn and Other Crops by the Heavy Fall of Water.

From the Daily of Friday.

The rainfall of yesterday afternoon was the heaviest ever known for the same length of time. It rained hard again last night but there was not as great a precipitation as in the afternoon. From about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 7 o'clock this morning there was a total rainfall of 2.24 inches. Up to 6 o'clock last evening 1.33 inches fell. Such a heavy rainfall for July is very unusual for this part of the country. The water fell in such great volumne yesterday that it was impossible for the sewers to carry it off the streets. The Illinois Central tracks south of town were washed out but were repaired during the evening.

There was a flash of lightning during the afternoon storm that was felt all over the city. Miss Laura Smith employed at the Schenck boarding house at the corner of William and Church streets, received a severe shock. She was standing before a window when the flash came and was apparently paralyzed by it. She was in an unconscious condition when Dr. T. B. Spalding was called to give her medical attention. She was soon restored, however, and will probably not suffer any more from her experience.

The rain has done a great deal of damage to the farmers by injuring the corn crop. Julius Hedgecomb, a farmer on J. R. Knoe's place northeast of Decatur, was in the city today. He reports that the water is standing in great pools in the corn fields and in some places is over a foot deep. The ground has been made so soft by the water that much of it has fallen down for the want of support. Mr. Hedgecomb says that he estimates the loss to the corn crop to be about twenty bushels to the acre. The rain of Sunday penetrated the ground to an unusual depth and the rain of yesterday and last night made the fields soft and muddy. The damage to oats in the fields is also great. Sunday the shocks were thoroughly wet and yesterday they were soaked again. In many places the oats are standing in water. It is said that the oats are beginning to rot.

BUSINESS FAILURE AT MACON.

Assignment of M. D. Alexander, Hardware Merchant—Liabilities.

M. D. Alexander, who for many years, has been a hardware merchant at Macon, has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities aggregate $5620.48 while the assets, including the store building and stock are valued at about $3500.

The assignee is W. H. Brooks.

Liabilities.

Morehouse, Wells & Co., Decatur	$ 400 00
W. Hardware Co., St. Louis	200 00
Hess, Snyder & Co. Mashion, O.	220 00
Syrena Hoover, Macon	300 00
Mary Gabriel, Macon	250 00
J. L. Hight & Co., Macon	2000 00
James Ensign, Effingham	200 00
Henry Gates, Macon	200 00
John Towser, Macon	280 00
Charles D. Crane, Macon	250 00
Corn Belt B. & L. Association, Tuscola	800 00
South Macon L., 467, Macon	125 00
Bessie Fuller, Fort Madison, Wis	300 00
Bridge Pump Co., Lafayette, Ind	23 25
Decatur S. & O. R. Co., Decatur	20 13
Total	$5,670.48

Assets

Lot 20 feet off the side lot 4, block 13, Railroad Addition to Macon, valued at $1000, stock, $2500.

MARTIN—VIRGIN.

Happy Marriage at the Home of the Bride at Ashland.

The marriage of Dr. F. B. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Martin, of Decatur, and Miss Annie Virgin, was celebrated on Wednesday, July 22, at the home of the bride at Ashland, Ill., in the presence of a large company of neighbors and friends. The parents of the groom, Mr and Mrs. Luther F. Martin and Miss Maude Martin attended the wedding. Dr. Martin and his bride are now in Decatur guests at the home of the groom's parents. The bride is a daughter of John Virgin, one of the leading farmers of Sangamon county. She is an amiable and highly accomplished young lady. Dr. Martin has been practicing his profession at Ashland during the past four years and although he had built up a good practice, he will locate permanently in a few weeks at Norfolk, Va., where he has a flattering offer.

Stewart—Fisher.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Frances Fisher to Frank W. Stewart was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fisher one mile from Litchfield. The country home was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Only relatives and a few immediate friends were present to witness the ceremony which was followed by a wedding dinner. The bride wore a dark blue traveling suit. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left immediately for Springfield where they will visit for a few days and then proceed to Peoria where the groom is temporarily located. Both are well known here. The groom is the western agent for the Matthews-Northrup Publishing company and made this city his headquarters for several months where he figured prominently in social circles. The bride has held several positions here as stenographer and has a wide circle of friends. Misses Delia and Fairy Owens, E. L. Martin and Alderman Brock Irwin were present at the ceremony.

The Nationalist Convention.

The state convention of the Nationalist party will be held in this city on August 19 and 20. The tabernacle has been engaged and the sessions will be held in that building. W. E. Mann, who is interested in the movement, says that he thinks there will be several hundred persons present from different parts of the state. Bentley, the presidential candidate for the party, and John P. St. John, are expected to be in attendance.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can readily realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

PROPOSED DEBATE.

The Proposition to Discuss in Public Debate the Silver Question Not Accepted.

QUIBBLE RAISED ABOUT THE DETAILS

Another Proposition Which Means Accept the Challenge and Take Care of the Details Afterward—Nelson's Letter and Reply to It.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Judge Nelson last evening replied to the proposition of Messrs. I. R. Mills and W. F. Calhoun for a joint discussion of the money questions. That letter together with one from H. M. Bragg, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, to R. P. Lytle, chairman of the Republican county central committee, appeared in the Decatur Review this morning. The letter of Judge W. E. Nelson declines to accept the challenge as proposed by Mills and Calhoun and raises questions which, in the nature of the challenge, could not legitimately come up until the challenge had been accepted. The communication of Mr. Bragg is only in support of the apparent effort to entangle a matter that was entirely clear if the desire to defend the Democratic money plank of the national platform was as great as the bluffs thrown out in this city and in other townships in the county by Democratic campaigners and strikers that the Republicans dare not meet the exponents of the Democratic declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in public discussion.

In this effort at confusing the public the Review takes a hand and in screaming head lines declares the proposition of Mills and Calhoun has been accepted The proposition of these gentlemen clearly embraced a challenge and asked for an acceptance and as clearly stated that upon acceptance, the form of the question to be debated and the rules to govern it could be mutually arranged and in face of that Judge Nelson and Mr. Bragg, for some unstated reason, both choose to lay great stress upon arrangement and rules and carefully avoid accepting the main proposition, namely, to accpt the challenge. The inference is that there is a disposition to fritter away the entire campaign period quibbling about details. Messrs Mills and Calhoun courteously asked for a joint discussion with gentlemen holding opposite views. They made no pretense of representing anybody. They did not ask that the parties addressed should be held to represent anybody and yet Judge Nelson raises the question of authority as to himself and refuses to accept the challenge unless invited to do so by his party's central committee This seems to be drawing it pretty fine. Messrs. Mills and Calhoun are ready to meet Judge Nelson and some other Democrat who favor free silver or any other two Democrats in debate on the money question in one or more public discussions without bothering the committee about it. Technically the question of authority raised by Judge Nelson may be correct but practically it is far fetched. It is well known that he will be on the stump for his party, in fact he has been speaking already. What special commission has the committee conferred upon him to do that? None. Why then should he and Mr. Bragg insist upon so much formality as the assembling of the entire Democratic county central committee to commission him to enter into a debate involving a discussion of the correctness of the money planks in the platforms? The Republicans are anxious and ready with out any array of red tape to meet the free silver Democracy in debate. How much better prepared will our good friend, the judge, be after the committee meets? Does he expect Bragg to especially sanctify and anoint him, until, as in the case of Aaron, the oil runs down over his beard and invest him with a breast plate and a budding rod to lay away in the ark of the Democratic covenant after he has finished flagelating the sound money Republicans? If he is so particular as to his own commission what would become of the substitute he wants the privilege to name? Would the Democratic committee have to meet and witness Bragg annointing him too? This is altogether too dignified. Throw your coat and go at it is the proper thing. The people are tired of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons stye which invites somebody to prevent their meeting. But Chairman Lytle in a letter which follows shows there is no disposition on the Republican side to stand on formalities. If Mr. Bragg thinks it necessary to consult his committee to decide whether they will venture a defense of the Democratic platform in a public debate he can do so, but Mr. Lytle is ready now, and gives Mr. Bragg five days to say the challenge of Messrs. Mills and Calhoun is accepted. This means "fish or cut bait." Following are letters that have passed:

Decatur, Ill., July 23, 1896.

To Hon. R. P. Lytle, Chairman of the Macon County Republican Central Committee:

In answer to your letter printed in yesterday's Republican, I have to say that I am glad indeed to note that you are prepared to arrange at once for a debate on the money question.

In the furtherance of this object I will take it upon myself to announce that a committee of three on behalf of the Democratic party will meet a similar committee to be selected by you in such manner as you may see fit, at 3 o'clock p. m., Saturday, July 25, at any convenient place you may designate, to agree upon the details for any number of meetings you may be willing to arrange for.

H. M. Bragg,
Chairman Macon County Democratic Committee.

To the foregoing Chairman Lytle made the following prompt and explicit reply:

Decatur, Ill., July 24, 1896.

To Hon. H. M. Bragg, Chairman of the Macon County Democratic Central Committee:

I have read your note of yesterday addressed to me and published in the Decatur Review this morning, and in reply will say that I am pleased that you have abandoned your first intention to call your full committee together to determine whether the challenge made by Messrs. I. R. Mills and W. F. Calhoun to Judge W. E. Nelson should be accepted and if so, to arrange rules, time and places for such debate or debates, and that you are willing to act at once upon your own responsibility.

This relieves Judge Nelson from the embarrassment which prevented him from accepting the proposition of Messrs. Mills and Calhoun without authority of the committee, and simplifies matters very much. While you do not so state in your note, I assume that Judge Nelson has accepted the proposition of Messrs. Mills and Calhoun and upon consultation with those gentlemen I will appoint at once a committee of three, as you suggest, to meet a similar committee appointed by you to meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow, July 25, 1896, at the city council room to arrange details and rules to govern the debate and to determine the number and places where they shall be held.

R. P. Lytle,
Chairman Republican County Central Committee.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Friday evening Mr. Mills and Mr. Calhoun received the following communication from Judge Nelson in reply to a note sent to the judge by the two gentlemen, a copy of which appeared in the Republican:

Decatur, Illinois, July 24, 1896.

Hon. I. R. Mills and Hon. W. F. Calhoun:

Gentlemen: Your note dated July 22, 1896, came to my hand about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In answer I refer you to my note to you of the 22d instant. If you wish as partisans in the interest of your party to discuss the money question as presented in the respective money planks of our parties, I think my note, as far as I am involved, afforded you fair opportunity. If you are desirous to maintain that the money plank of your party is right, and that of my party wrong, I have no disposition to urge upon you the task.

I have no desire as a "person," as a private individual, to thrust myself or my views on political questions upon the public; but I know of no reason why gentlemen who have such a desire should not indulge it.

I am not a monometallist; and the Democratic party is not a monometallic party. Its declaration is "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private; and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future, the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract."

I have no inclination to be forced upon a monometallic platform. As to your statement of your purpose in directing your challenge to me personally, to-wit:

That the discussion of the money question "should as far as possible be above party politics and as free as possible of party prejudice," permit me to say, gentlemen, I fear you are over sanguine. It is not probable that you two, myself, and any other Democrat, would be able by any amount of discussion to elevate the money question above party politics.

My only purpose in reserving the privilege of naming a substitute at any debate was for fear that possibly I might be physically unable to fill some appointment that might be made, in which event I wish to name some Democrat of Macon county to take my place. Very respectfully,

William E. Nelson.

At the suggestion of Chairman Bragg, of the Democratic county central committee, Chairman Lytle of the Republican county central committee, appointed a committee of three to arrange the rules for the debate, said committee to act with a committee to be appointed by Mr. Bragg. Mr. Lytle appointed Judge Vail, M. F. Kanan and W. H. Starr as the committee for the challengers. Up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Bragg had not named his committee, though they had been sought repeatedly by the Republican for publication. The time fixed for the committee to meet was 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Later Mr. Bragg named S. S. Jack, C. C. Leforgee and I. A. Buckingham on the Democratic committee.

BIDS FOR BRIDGE WORK.

The Supervisors and Highway Commissioners Meet to Let Contracts for Two Bridges.

From the Daily of Friday.

In Justice Odor's office this afternoon there is a meeting of a committee composed of supervisors and highway commissioners appointed to let the contracts for two bridges which are to be built in the county. One bridge is over Stevens creek on the line of Decatur and Hickory Point townships and the other is known as the Montgomery bridge in Hickory Point. Both are forty foot spans.

Representatives were from thirteen out of town firms besides two individual contractors were in the city today to learn who had won the contracts. The committee will probably not come to a decision before evening. The following were the bidders: Joliet Bridge and Iron Co., Massillon Bridge Co., Wisconsin Bridge Co., Indiana Bridge Co., Lafayette Bridge Co., Stupp Bros. Co., Springfield Bridge and Iron Co., C. F. Hunt Co., Bell Fountain Co., St. Louis Bridge and Iron Co., and Groton Bridge Co. All are out of town firms. The individual contractors who submitted were J. T. Garrett and R. H. Phillips.

The Joliet Bridge and Iron Co. made the best bid and received the contract. Their bid was $2,756 for the two bridges.

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THOMAS B. REED

Opens the Campaign at Alfred, Maine, To-Day

AND SPEAKS TO A LARGE ASSEMBLY

Says Those Who Were Not Competent to Run the Government Four Years Should Not be Trusted Again.

Alfred, Me., July 29.—This quaint country seat was the scene today of the opening of the Republican national campaign. People from all the country round came to town to listen to a speech by Hon. Thomas B. Reed on the occasion of his renomination to congress by the First district Republican convention. Accepting the unanimous nomination Reed began by saying: This is good time to give good advice to the people of the United States. He declared there was a great deal of froth and foam in the air, and it would require some time to disclose clearly how much of it was a temporary breeze and how little of heavy ground swell which shows the great elementary force at work. Two months ago no man of any standing would have risked his reputation as a prophet, by hinting the slightest doubt of Republican success. Four years of trial of the opposition left no shadow of question as to individual public duties. Two months had slipped away—hardly time enough to ripen a strawberry, much less a system of finance—and there were those who told us all things had changed; that those very men who were being arrayed for decent burial have burst the cerements of the grave and had been transfigured by some new arrangement of crowns of thorns, and crosses of gold were to lead us to new happiness and even repair all the damage they themselves had wrought. The speaker added: "Now this may be so but to me it does not seem possible. Human experience in every walk of life teaches us those who have blundered will blunder again, and the wisest course is not to employ as a ship's captain one who has not yet emerged from his last shipwreck but a safe sailor who has never lost a ship, a passenger, or a letter, but has sailed safely through every sea." The speaker declared the past four years' history has not been blotted out. Our condition is worse and we are all in a bad way and something must be done. The speaker then proceeded at length to argue against the free coinage of silver.

FIVE FATALITIES AT QUINCY, ILL.

Four are from Drowning and One from a Fall from a Roof.

Quincy, Ill., July 28.—There have been five fatalities by drowning or otherwise within twenty-four hours. James O. McLeah was killed yesterday afternoon by an accidental fall from the roof of the Bicker National bank. His back was broken and his skull fractured. Herbert L. Harrison, a school teacher, was drowned in the swollen waters of Bear Creek at the levee crossing north of the city. Frederick Gross and Fred Baumgartner, sons of prominent citizens here, were drowned yesterday where Bear Creek empties into Quincy Bay. George Peters, another youth, was drowned in a pool at the south city limits, and his two brothers were saved only with great difficulty.

WON'T BUY THE BONDS.

Fruitless Effort in New York and Brooklyn to Dispose of City Bonds—Bidders Few.

New York, July 28.—The city comptroller opened bids for nearly four millions, three and a half per cent city gold bonds today. The bids number only twenty two and aggregated only a million dollars, the price ranging from par to 105.35; later for only ten thousand dollars. The result is very discouraging in view of the fact that the bonds are not only made payable in gold but the interest is increased from three to three and a half per cent. In Brooklyn a million and a half of 3½ per cent gold bonds were to have been sold today, but only two bids were received. So the time was extended to September 15.

STARVING SOLDIERY.

The State Militia Complain of Deficiency of Grub.

Springfield, July 29.—There has been not a little complaint from the members of the state militia, this year, that they did not get enough to eat during their hours of duty. The same kind of complaint comes now from the Third regiment, which marched out into the country yesterday morning and marched back this morning to attack the camp in the battle exercise. Some of the boys declare that all they got to eat from 6 o'clock yesterday morning until dinner time was one sandwich.

Labor's War With Anarchists.

London, July 2.—The international socialists and trades union congress resumed its sessions today. The English representation which controlled the preliminary business voted 223 to 104 to exclude the anarchists. As soon as this was known the anarchists outside made a rush for the door and poured into the galleries in spite of opposition. A stormy scene followed; the anarchists hooting those opposed to them. After a long discussion it was agreed that properly accredited anarchists, including Louise Michel, might be permitted to listen to the debate. After several hours of further discussion the congress voting by nationalities, voted to exclude the anarchists 18½ to 2½.

Presidential Appointments.

Washington, July 29.—The president appointed John Sheridan, of West Virginia, to be government director of the Union Pacific railroad, vice Fitzhugh Lee, resigned; L. E. Whiter, of South Dakota, receiver of public monies, at Mitchell, S. D.; B. S. Ash, of South Dakota, to be agent for the Lower Brule Indians.

J. S. MORTON HEARS THE BEE.

Belief That He Is After the Democratic Sound Money Nomination.

Lincoln, Neb., July 29.—The appetite of Nebraskans for political prominence has not yet been satisfied. There is a well defined rumor afloat in this city that Nebraska will present another candidate for president, J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, has been in Nebraska for a week or more. He has remained at Arbor Lodge, his splendid farm house near Nebraska City, and few have known of his presence in the state. It was presumed and reported that he was here to check the growing tendency of Democratic federal officeholders at the South Omaha packing houses to gather about the Bryan free silver standard, but it has been generally reported in this city today that he is here to pave the way to a presidential nomination. United States District Attorney Sawyer returned from Nebraska City last evening and today the rumor spread that Mr. Morton contemplated announcing himself as a candidate for the presidential nomination at the hands of the sound money Democrats. When questioned in relation to the rumor Mr. Sawyer at first declined to discuss it.

"Is it true that he contemplates announcing his candidacy?" was asked him.

"No, it is certainly not. There is nothing in that report."

"If the nomination were tendered him is he prepared to accept it?"

"Well, as to that I cannot say," responded Secretary Morton's closest friend in Nebraska, with simulated obtuseness that plainly indicated a conviction to the contrary, and plainly said that he could tell a great deal if he only would. As a result of Mr. Morton's visit to the state the sound money Democrats will meet in conference in this city some day late this week to fix a date for a state convention, and there is no question that that convention will put forward the name of their distinguished cabinet representative for president.

STATE TOURNAMENT.

The Results of the First Day's Contests at Naperville.

Naperville, Ill., July 29.—The eighth annual state firemens' tournament began here yesterday. Naperville put on her best attire and gave the firemen a hearty welcome. Twenty Illinois towns are represented in the competing teams. The companies assembled in City park and in five divisions marched through the principal streets, presenting a striking appearance.

There were fourteen entries in the 100 yard race, which was won by Clark, of Mt. Carroll, in 10 2-5 seconds.

Savannah, Abington, Monmouth, Polo and Dixon contested for the championship ladder climbers' badge. Abbott, of Polo, won in 5 1-5 seconds; Dixon second in 6 1-5 seconds; Savannah and Abington were tied for third money, Savannah finally winning in 5 2-5 seconds.

In the novelty hose race, Harvey failed because the coupler did not give the screw two turns. Mt. Carroll failed also as the plugman did not reach the line. Naperville came next with no slip and no misstep. They won in 44 4-5 seconds. Farmington failed to make the plug connections, Sheffield followed, but lost by several fractions while attaching the pipe, time 35 2-5 Peru next, time 36 2-5; Arcola, 39; Edwardsville, 39 3-5; Champaign, 41. The feat in the novelty race is to run 100 yards from plug to cart, run with cart to plug, lay 100 feet of regulation hose, break coupling in two turns and attach pipe in two turns.

Michigan Democrats.

Detroit, Mich., July 29.—The silver leaders in Democratic ranks were routed at yesterday's meeting of the state central Democratic committee. The committee left Chairman Elliott G. Stevenson in power by rejecting his resignation and sustained him in ruling out of order a resolution pledging the members of the committee to stand by Bryan and Sewall.

Frederick A. Baker and Timothy E. Tarnsey of Detroit, George P. Hummer of Holland, and other silver leaders are wild. Baker and Tarnsey say it will turn the party machine over to President Cleveland's third ticket, and Hummer says they were betrayed and that fully 25,000 silver votes will be lost. Stevenson's supporters were called traitors.

Turkey Complains.

Constantinople, July 2.—The Turkish government complained to the government at Greece regarding the shipment of munitions of war to the Cretan insurgents, pointing out the danger to the peace of Europe, and adding that Greece will be held responsible for it. It is reported that Turkey intends to dispatch a force of Albanians against the Greeks filibusterers, which will add to the gravity of the situation. It is stated the powers have decided to send a collective note to Greece, declaring the latter must remedy the evils complained of by Turkey, otherwise nothing will be left but to restore order in Crete.

McKinley Club Visits Mrs. Foraker.

Kirksville, Mo., July 28.—Mrs. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, is in Kirksville having her little son treated at the Still Infirmary. Last evening the McKinley club of Kirksville, with several hundred Republicans, formed in the public square, and headed by the cornet band marched to the hotel where Mrs. Foraker is stopping. S. M. Pickler, in behalf of the McKinley club, welcomed the wife of the Ohio senator to the city, and through her extended an urgent request to the distinguished orator to visit Kirksville and address the people.

Family Reunion.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 28.—An interesting reunion of the descendants of Mrs. Esther McClain was held at Howard, this county, recently. It was the eighty-sixth anniversary of Mrs. McClain's birth, and there were present eighty-three descendants, representing five generations, the oldest being 86 years and the youngest 15 months. She is the mother of eleven children, all living, and has forty-four grandchildren, seventy-two great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

PITTSBURG'S STORM.

The City Saved from Destruction by a Cyclone by Intervening Hills.

DAMAGE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Seventeen Killed and Thirty Six Injured as the Result of Wind and Water—Steeples, Fences and Houses Blown Down.

Pittsburg, July 28.—The full extent of damage by last night's hurricane in this vicinity was not known until daylight, when the wreck and ruin was apparent on all sides. Steeples are blown from churches, adjoining building crushed, houses unroofed, trees up-rooted. It is summed up this morning with many outlying districts to hear from that the result was seventeen lives lost, thirty-six injured, many fr is feared, fatally. The property damage is a $100,000. The killed are: Jacob Affelter, aged 85, by a falling fence; John Figus, 22, by a falling tree; fifteen coal miners, were drowned by the washing away of their boarding-house, near Cecil, Washington county. They are all foreigners, names unknown. They were employed in the coal mines of W. B. Bend of Chicago. The house stood on the banks of Painters' Run. About 4 this morning the water rose rapidly and swept the structure down stream. Of sixteen men in the house only one is known to have escaped alive. Five bodies were recovered. It is believed the other ten were all drowned. Of the injured a large number were struck by lightning. Several cannot recover. Others were struck by flying bricks, boards and some are fatally hurt. Hail added to the damage in some places. The local forecast officials said they had never seen a more perfect cyclone formation and that the city was not visited with a cyclone worse than that which caused the St. Louis horror is due to the intervening hills which broke the circular movement in the lower strata. Otherwise there would have been a path plowed through the two cities several blocks wide.

Bodies Recovered Since Morning.

Pittsburg, July 28.—A dispatch from Cecil as noon says that seven of the fifteen drowned were recovered up to noon. The unfortunates were all foreigners as at first reported. Among the bodies recovered are those of Higgins Wilkinson, Mrs. McKenna, boarding house keeper; John James, Jennie Holmes, a servant, and an unknown old man. The water rose twenty feet in a few minutes.

NAPERVILLE READY TO WELCOME.

Judges and Timekeepers Appointed for Firemen's State Tournament.

Naperville, Ill., July 28.—The city of Naperville was filled with an army of strangers last night which was increased this morning. Firemen in uniform paraded the streets, and every train brought new delegations. A number of arches surmounted by electric lights added impressiveness to the scene. The track at Burlington park, where the tournament began the opening exercises were impressing.

The executive board has appointed judges and timekeepers. The timekeepers are Richard Gillen, of Chicago, H. D. Mortolse of Clinton, and Col. John Elder of Carthage. The judges are John Eck of Pulaski, John Rodemeyer of Freeport, and Fred Mueller of Decatur. Judges of finish are Chief Swenie of Chicago, and John Roberts of Charleston.

The orator, John H. Batton, of Naperville, made the welcoming address and Statistician Seymats of Clinton, responded for the association.

Bynum on the Sound Money Movement.

Indianapolis, July 28.—Hon. W. D. Bynum, member of the executive committee of the sound money league, arrived from Chicago yesterday.

"The movement for a sound money national ticket," said he, "is meeting with favor in every section of the country. We could not ask for more encouragement than we are receiving. Fifteen states have already indicated that they will be represented at the meeting of the national committee in this city on August 7, and we believe that every state will respond with the exception of a few western states, who will not be able, on account of limited time, to get their representatives here. Minnesota, Texas and Kansas are already organized."

Mr. Bynum expressed the opinion that Indianapolis would be chosen as the place of meeting of the national convention.

Prominent men in the sound money movement held a brief conference here this morning, and determined not to take up the question of putting a state ticket in the field until the latter part of August. The sense of the meeting was favorable to a state ticket.

Silver Men in Illinois.

Chicago, July 28.—According to the election law of this state, as laid down by the election commissioners, the silver party, which nominated Bryan and Sewall at St. Louis last week, can not get on the official ballot in this state. The new party will, therefore, cut no figure in the contest under the Australian ballot system. The law provides that candidates can not be placed on the official ballot by nomination except by a party which has cast at least 3 per cent of the vote at a previous election. This the new silver party has never done, for it never appeared in the field here.

As the law has been construed by the election commissioners no candidate can be placed on the ticket by petition when he is already on the ballot by nomination. Therefore the silver party can not adopt the Bryan electors, as they contemplated when they nominated the Nebraskan, and, by placing them on the ticket, fuse with the Democrats. They could name electors of their own and by petition have them placed on the ticket, but the electors would not be counted for Bryan unless they had a plurality of the votes cast and carried the state.

PLUNGED INTO THE WATER.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Freight Wrecked on a Trestle Near Salem.

Salem, Ill., July 28.—Sunday night there occurred a wreck two miles east of Salem, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, caused by a broken rail. The broken rail was near a small stream, over which was a trestle about ten feet in height. The engine and two cars passed over the trestle, the third car going down and being followed by fifteen other cars, all laden with merchandise. Three tramps are thought to have been killed. No trains have run through Salem today.

One train came into the city to bring passengers from the west to court, then returned to Odin, going over the Illinois Central to Edgewood, and then Springfield branch of the Baltimore & Ohio to Flora.

Wreck trains were at the scene of disaster before daylight and three crews were at work all today. Superintendent Barnard says this is the most disastrous wreck which has occurred on this division since he has had charge. The property loss is estimated at about $15,000. Two tramps were hurt, one receiving a broken shoulder, the other sustaining a fracture of the hip.

SENATOR ALLISON

Takes a Hopeful View of the Political Situation in Iowa.

HAS NO FEARS REGARDING IT.

He Says Before the Campaign is Over the People Will Understand What Free Silver Means and Will Stamp It Out.

Chicago, July 29.—Senator W. B. Allison, of Iowa, arrived in the city and registered at the Auditorium Annex. He left today for the seashore where he will remain for a couple of weeks, after which he will begin active campaign work.

"I have no fears regarding Iowa," he said. "The state can be safely counted upon for a substantial majority for the Republican ticket. There is, of course, some disaffection among the farmers, but from what I can learn I do not think it at all serious, and am confident it will be more than made up by Democratic accessions. This silver question is no new thing to the people of Iowa. It has been exhaustively discussed in two or three state campaigns, and the principles underlying the present agitation were thoroughly gone over at the time of the greenback craze of a few years ago. The people of the state are a conservative, thrifty, intelligent class, and they have not been, and will not now be, caught by the sophistries and falsehoods put forth by the silver leaders.

"But the Republicans must not rest upon the assurance that they have right clearly on their side. They must work, and work vigorously, too. The silver people have shown that they have an excellent organization, and they have for a long time past been flooding the country with their literature. The long-continued hard times have been a valuable ally to them, and Republicans have a big job on hand.

"But I have no doubt as to the ultimate result. Before the campaign is over the American people will be made to thoroughly understand just what free silver means for them, and I have confidence enough in their intelligence to believe they will repudiate it most emphatically.

"It will not take much of the campaign to fully expose the falsehoods and inconsistencies of the claims put forth by the silverites.

"But the men behind the movement mean business, and it is clearly their intention to put the country on a silver basis. They know perfectly well that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism, and nothing less, and their talk about bimetallism on that basis is the sheerest nonsense, and will deceive none but the ignorant."

A rather amusing incident happened during the afternoon, when one of Senator Allison's callers, pointing to a new light gray derby hat which the senator had recently purchased, told him that the color of his hat might lead people to think that he was a silverite, as that was the color of hats affected by the silver people.

"If that is so I will buy another one," the senator replied.

FUSION EFFECTED.

The Populists and Democrats Unite in North Dakota.

Fargo, N. D., July 29.—The Populist state convention met here this morning. The joint committee appointed to confer with the Democrats at Grand Forks, July 23rd, reported an adjournment taken at that time because of unsatisfactory results. Later they met here and found the Democrats willing to be fair in the arrangements, and ready to work together harmoniously. They agreed on the leading officers of the fusion ticket and it only remains for the adjustment of minor details. They were given until 3 p. m. to make a full report. It is understood the agreement thus far reached concedes the congressmen to the Democrats; the governor to Populists and after that every alternate officer. No doubt the fusion will be carried through.

Kentucky Democrats.

Louisville, Ky., July 29.—Nearly 200 prominent Democratic representatives of sound money sentiment in Kentucky met yesterday in conference and crystallized their ideas by calling a Democratic state convention to meet in this city August 20 and select delegates who will help to place a third national ticket in the field, and to name electors.

Loan Speedily Taken.

Paris, July 29.—The Russian loan of two hundred millions dollars, issued by the Rothschilds has been covered twenty-five times over.

Irish Land Bill Passed to Third Reading.

London, July 29.—The Irish land bill was passed to a third reading in the house of commons this morning.

GROVER MAY RUN.

Washington Gossip Has It That He Will Run on Sound Money Ticket.

HOKE SMITH MAY BE DISPLACED.

Possibility of a Vacancy in the Navy Department—A Virginian Converted—Herbert and Olney to Go On the Bench.

Washington, July 27.—Political speculators are engaged in the task of reconstructing President Cleveland's cabinet. They have decided that Secretary Hoke Smith cannot remain at the head of the interior department because the newspaper owned by him has announced its intention to support the Bryan ticket rather than bolt the Popocratic party and vote for McKinley.

There also is a report that Secretary Herbert is to retire from the head of the navy department, with the understanding that he is to be appointed to a judicial position by the president. Gossips say he is to go on the bench in one of the southern or western circuits. Accompanying the report of Secretary Herbert's retirement is the announcement that Assistant Secretary McAdoo will preside over the navy department during the remainder of the administration.

From the same sources come the information that either Secretary Olney or Secretary Carlisle may be appointed to the supreme bench in the event of Judge Field's retirement.

More remarkable than all these is the story to the effect that Mr. Cleveland is to be the standard bearer of the gold Democrats, with Mr. Carlisle as his running mate, and plans for the nomination of this ticket already had been consummated. It was said the object of Don M. Dickinson's visit to Gray Gables was to secure the consent of the president to lead the Democratic fight for sound money. There is no scramble to get on the Cleveland-Carlisle sound money band wagon, though such a ticket has its supporters at the capitol.

Among the communications received at the headquarters of the Republican congressional committee is a characteristic letter from a converted Virginian. After announcing that he always has been a Democrat the writer says:

"I can't stand free silver, Populism and anarchy all at one dose, and I believe that McKinley is our only hope for good times again. I was fool enough to advocate free trade, but have come to the conclusion that if the farmer is to get good prices there must be mouths to fill; and without money to buy with the mouths must go empty, while plenty of work will give them money."

Secretary Shrader has returned from Philadelphia and says manufacturers and tradesmen of the Quaker City are all talking about and hoping for a return of what they call "Republican good times."

POSTOFFICE ROBBERS GUILTY.

Men Who Stole $6,556 and Much Silverware at Springfield Convicted.

Springfield, Ill., July 27.—The jury, in the case of Sidney Vennie and George Carson, charged with robbing the safe in the postmaster's private office in Springfield at noon, April 3, 1895, of $6556 in stamps and $750 in silver plate, brought in a verdict of guilty in the United States circuit court. Allen and Killoran, who were implicated in the robbery, escaped from Ludlow street jail, New York, July 4, 1895. These men also robbed the postoffice at New Albany, Ind., October 16, 1894, of $5327.

Illinois Fusion Deal.

Chicago, July 29.—Local Popocrats and Populists are busy fixing up the details of the fusion in state and county tickets, which was arranged for at St. Louis last week. Governor Altgeld expects to be the chief beneficiary of this fusion. This morning, before leaving for Springfield, he declared he would not consent to receive the Populist nomination for governor at Springfield on August 12 unless all the other candidates on the Democratic state ticket were indorsed. Dr. Taylor, the head of the Populists in Cook county, said the Springfield convention would undoubtedly indorse Altgeld, as had already been arranged, and with him the remainder of the Democratic state ticket.

The agreement is that the Populists shall have two places on the Cook county Popocratic ticket. The places they want are the state's attorneyship and the presidency of the county board. Then they are to be given places on the legislative ticket in the various senatorial districts through the state, according as their voting strength may entitle them, and also the nomination in a couple of congressional districts, one, it is understood, being the Second, Congressman Lorimer's district.

Verdict in the Dr. Coffee's Killing.

Cairo, Ill., July 29.—The coroner's jury to inquire into the death of Dr. Isaac N. Coffee brought in a verdict yesterday. They found the deceased came to his death from a stab wound in the left side, inflicted by a dagger in the hands of Green P. Crabtree, and that Crabtree was not wholly justified in the act. Dr. Coffee's funeral was held today, and was attended by the members of the state board of pharmacy, who arrived last evening. Crabtree is still in custody but will probably be released on bond soon.

Everything New—The Finest.

P. Perl, the undertaker, has renovated his undertaking establishment and stocked it with the finest goods. He also carries the cheaper goods. His funeral car is the finest that he could find or that money could buy. It is even supplied with rubber tires and is the latest and most modern car built. There is none better in the state. Mr. Perl intends that his place shall be second to none. Telephone 169, old and new. The firm name will be P. Perl & Son.—30-d&wlmo

TENNESSEE POPULISTS.

Significant Speech of Chairman McDowell—Sp[illegible] for Watson.

Nashville, Tenn., July 28.—The Populist state convention met today. Hon. J. H. McDowell, literary chairman, taking the chair, as he was instructed by Senator Marion Butler to tell them that Watson would be withdrawn as a vice presidential candidate. He had instructions from the national chairman to tell them what to do in regard to electors. "When the electoral college meets there will be hundreds Populists present and they will say we have the vice president or you will elect Bryan. I want to say right here there is no agreement between the Populists and Democrats, but in this state we will have a proper proportion the electoral college and if Bryan is elected next president Watson will presider the Senate and have a voice in the government." After the appointment committees a recess was taken. The Democratic and Republican state executive committees are in the city watching developments.

Kicked from a Train by Tramps.

Lincoln, Neb., July 28.—Three tramps kicked Brakeman H. Sharpe from a passenger train 18 miles west of Waverly last night. The train was moving at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour, and when he struck he turned over and over like a lofty tumbler. The engineer saw him fall and stopped the train. The trainmen captured the tramps and threatened to lynch them, but the appearance of Sharpe, who had received injury, saved them. The tramps were lodged in jail here.

Burglars Jailed.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 28.—The police of this city arrested an early hour yesterday morning Joe Hart, Elias Franklin and Henry Williams while they were engaged in robbing L. O'Kane's store. Williams and Franklin are from Kansas City, and Hunt lives here. Skeleton keys and other burglar tools were found on them.

Fatal Quarrel Between Farmers.

West Plains, Mo., July 28.—In an altercation over the ownership of some fruit yesterday, H. W. Davis received injuries at the hands of George Case, which in a few hours resulted in his death. Both were living on the same farm. Case, who pleads self-defense, is in jail awaiting his preliminary examination.

Mark Hanna Arrives.

New York, July 28.—Mr. Hanna arrived this morning and has put the things in trim for the opening of headquarters and starting the campaign work in the east.

Receiver Appointed.

Providence, R. I., July 28.—Judge Tillinghast, of the appellate court today entered a decree forfeiting the charter of the Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance company and appointing a receiver.

Married.

John Crocker and wife and Mrs. H. Crocker and daughters, Louise and Elsipan granddaughter, Bernice, have gone for an extended visit at Boston and other places in the east.

Mrs. Henry M. Funk died suddenly at 11:30 Wednesday night of heart trouble. She leaves a husband and six children, besides her mother, two sisters and two brothers. She was a sister of Arthur Bolan of Decatur. The funeral took place today at 2:30 from the Christian church, conducted by Elder Lloyd Newcomb.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stoutenborough, Misses Lura and Lelia Smith and Virginia Diawiddie, and Jack Beatty of Decatur, are camping at Fosile Park this week.

Alfred Hardin returned from Mead county this week where he has been working.

D. H. Glassford and George Coop have been on the sick list this week.

Rev. Wood went to Kenney on Tuesday to preach the funeral of Mrs. Brelsford, who died on Sunday evening from heart trouble.

A party of young folks went to the country on a hay wagon Wednesday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Stoutenborough is reported as being seriously sick. Dr. Chenoweth (Decatur was called Thursday to counsel with Dr. Morgan in regard to her sickness.

J. E. Vanclave of Blue Mound is in the city.

Mrs. W. O. B. Foster was dangerous ill the first of the week but her condition is better at present.

Andrew Barndt and Irene Lutz have returned from a two weeks' visit at Galesburg.

Clifton Hamilton and wife, of Clinton visited relatives here on Wednesday.

Maroa, July 24.

Bearsdale.

Miss Estelle Bearns, of Decatur, who has been visiting the family of H. Phares for the past week, has returned home.

Charles Shrim, who has been confined to his home with typhoid fever, is all no better and his recovery is doubtful.

Hugh Park threshed oats Monday.

Quite a number of our young people attended the convention at Forsyth Sunday.

Val Cravens spent Sunday with his brother in Warrensburg.

Miss Lucille Phares did shopping in Decatur Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Childs and daughter Marie visited in Warrensburg Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wehmer spent Sunday with the family of G. Longanecker.

Mrs. Anna Delbridge, of Decatur, spent Sunday with relatives of this place.

Chart Pharis had a "rat killin'" on Thursday afternoon. They killed 125 rats.

To Whom It May Concern.

You will take notice that the undersigned intends to make application to the regular meeting of the city council of the city of Decatur, Ill., on August 3d, 1896, for a license to retail intoxicating liquors in a building designated and known as the Amphitheatre building situated upon the property of the Decatur Trotting association and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section two (2) in township sixteen (16), north range two east of the third principal meridian and situated in Macon county, Illinois, which said building is owned by the Decatur Trotting association.

Dated this 24th day of July, A. D. 1896.

Apply 27-d2wo G. A. Keller.

Watson Will Stick.

New York, July 27.—The World publishes a signed dispatch from Thomas Watson, the Populist vice presidential candidate, declaring he will make the race to the end whether Sewall withdraws or not and will not resign in Sewall's favor even if offered a cabinet position.

WATSON IN DANGER.

The Populist National Committee is Against Him and Will Pull Him Down.

IT WAS GIVEN PLENARY POWER.

Bryan Will Probably Not Formally Accept the Silver or Populist Nomination But Will Accept Their Votes With Heart Felt Thanks.

St. Louis, July 27.—The silver convention had only one principle: free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and had no trouble in unanimously nominating Bryan and Sewall, but with the Populists it was different. That convention had as many principles as the several delegates had notions and the convention was merely a mob. The leaders went determined to nominate Bryan and Sewall. Others went determined to oppose this unless Bryan endorsed their platform. Others were determined that Sewall should not be on the ticket in any event. The sectional issue raised by the Democrats in Chicago and which has always pervaded the gray matter in the heads of the Populists was used to defeat Sewall and it worked well. Tom Watson, of Georgia, was nominated for vice president before the convention proceeded to ballot for president. But the Bryan people stole a march on the anti-Sewall people by conferring plenary powers upon the national committee. That committee is a Bryan committee and it will no doubt take Watson's name down before the campaign has progressed very far and there will have been accomplished what the leaders started out to accomplish, but which was defeated by the nomination of Watson. The Populist convention Saturday was a mob. It was not entitled to be accorded the dignity of a convention. Nobody had any confidence in any body else. But Bryan was pushed and yelled through with 1042 to 321 for Col. Norton, of Chicago. Then followed a bolt and delegates from a dozen states met and said they would never stand having their principles crushed in that way. The Texas delegation was the leader in the bolt. It had telegraphed Bryan before he was nominated asking him if he would accept a nomination on the Populist platform and to this he failed to reply and the bolters passed resolutions to the effect that in case Bryan did not formally accept the nomination in thirty days that Col. Norton and Watson should be declared the regular Populist nominees. At a night meeting the middle-of-the-road people the limit was fixed at ten days and they also passed resolutions that the convention was packed with Democrats and that it was not a Populist convention.

Stand by Watson.

St. Louis, July 28.—The Populist leaders still in the city maintain that Watson is on their ticket to stay. A majority of the nine members of their executive committee, the committee which will have charge of the campaign for the party, are middle-of-the-road men, and the others are reported to be with them on the Watson question. "Every member of our executive committee is in favor of keeping Watson on the ticket," said Mr. George F. Washburn yesterday. We are a unit on that matter, and you may say positively that Sewall will not be placed on our ticket." Mr. Washburn is New England's representative on the Populist national committee. His home is in Boston. The only members of the old executive committee on the new one are Secretary Turner, of Washington City, and Treasurer Rankin, of Indiana. Mr. Turner favored the nomination of Sewall by the convention, but now favors Watson. Senator Marion Butler, the successor of Mr. Taubeneck as chairman, is a strong Watson man, as are also H. W. Reed, of Brunswick, Ga., and John S. Dore, of Fresno, Cal. Mr. Turner has been succeeded as secretary by J. A. Edgerton, of Lincoln, Neb. He was a strong Sewall man until the convention nominated Watson. Now he favors Watson and the Butler plan of fusion electoral tickets. The other two members of the committee, J. F. Sovereign, of Arkansas, and J. W. Breidenthal, of Kansas, stand with Edgerton on this matter. Sovereign favored Sewall originally, but his state convention at Little Rock voted the other way.

Sound Money Men Organizing.

Pinckneyville, Ill., July 27.—A meeting of sound money advocates was held her Saturday under a call made by citizens of all parties. The meeting was presided over by W. S. Wilson, assistant Superintendent of Illinois Central railroad, and was addressed by Hon. Wm. K. Murphy, revenue collector of this district, both prominent Democrats, and by Capt. Wm. McNeil, a prominent local Republican. A sound money club was organized with over 100 names, including many leading citizens and prominent business men, without regard to political affiliations.

Flight of Grasshoppers in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., July 27.—A flight of grasshoppers over the city Sunday caused thousands of persons great anxiety. The sky was literally black with them. The rays of the sun found their way through the flying insects with difficulty. They were eastward bound, and few alighted on the fields during the day. The majority of the grasshoppers are almost two inches in length, and yellow in color. Some are small. This is the first flight witnessed in Nebraska since the summer of 1874 and the spring of 1875, when they destroyed the crops.

Gentlemen's newest styles of French calf patent leather, $5 grades, at $3.95 at Powers' closing out sale. Shoes have been in the house only three weeks.

A Nebraska Free Silver Convention.

Norfolk, Neb., July 29.—The free silver conference of the Third district nominated ex-Justice Samuel Maxwell, for congress and appointed a committee of three to notify the Democratic, Populist

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